THE ERIE OBSERVER.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., Proprietors. | ONWARD. | $1 50 A YEAR, in Advance.

VOLUME 23. | SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL, 2, 1853. | NUMBER 47.

Erie Weekly Observer.

A. P. DURLIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

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To subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50
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Manufacturers, Manufacturers of Iron Fence, Railing, Steamboat Work, &c., &c., State, between 7 h and 8th, Streets, Erie.

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Office Removed to No. 5 Reed Block, State Street.
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Also—Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment of Saddle and Carriage Trimmings.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,
Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and seventh streets, Erie.

CARTER & BROTHER,
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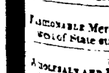

M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST.—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852. 6

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,
Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling on the South side of the Public Square, 1st door East of the Erie Bank Building. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Carious teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and use. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifice so as to the polish of pellucid clearness. All work warranted.

Poetry and Miscellany.

From the Western Literary Messenger.

TO A BEREAVED ONE.

"The heart knoweth its own bitterness."

BY H. W. ROCKWELL.

Mourner! whose bitter tears are shed
For him thou lov'st, so quickly flown,
Deem not, while thou bewail'st the dead,
That none have sorrows like thine own!

Though sad the blow, and hard the fate
That thou art called so soon to bear,
And life itself be desolate,
And thou the image of despair,—

Yet while thou think'st of what thou'st borne,
Think, too, of that intense grief
Whose pangs none know, save those who mourn
Without the hope to find relief.

For he who gently by thy side
So brief a space through life had trod,
Like some fair flower has bloomed and died,
A dear child, known and loved of God.

And thou hast laid him in the tomb,
Knowing that he is safe, at last,
From those dread shocks of earthly doom,
Through which thy feet have barely passed;—

Passed and escaped,—while others fell,
Or only live to bear the scorn
Of those who say,—alas! too well,—
"'Twere better had they ne'er been born!"

Some in the mad debauch have died,
Blaspheming with their impious breath,
And some, by public justice tried,
Their deeds of guilt have sealed with death.

Yet all, like him whom thou dost mourn,
Had once as fond and fair a fate,
Ere youth the sins of age had worn,
Or truth and love had turned to hate.

Repine not, then,—for though thy lot
Seems more than thou deserv'st to bear,
Deem it a mercy than thou'rt not
Giv'n over to a worse despair!

For there are eyes that vainly weep,
And hearts that still must break in vain,
While he whom thou hast laid to sleep,
Thou hopest yet to meet again!

From the Boston Olive Branch.

ONLY A COUNTRY GIRL.

"You are mistaken. I would sooner die than wed a mere country beauty."

"But Fred, suppose her intelligent, moral, full of nature's poetry—tender-hearted, graceful, unspoiled by adulation—a guileless, simple, loving creature—"

"Aye!" said Fred laughing, "a choice cluster of virtues and graces. Country beauties are always sweet, and guileless and simple, so are country cows. No! I tell you if she was as lovely as an angel, with the best sense in the world, still if un-skilled in music and literature, with no soul above churns and knitting needles, I would'nt marry her for a fortune."

"Ha, ha," laughed Helen Irving! but it was a very pianissimo laugh, away down in the corner of her musical little heart. Hidden by the trunk of a large tree, she sat reading within a few feet, only, of the egotist.

Another moment, the young men came within sight. Fred's face was crimson, and he whispered in visible trepidation, "do you think she heard?"

"No;" rejoined the other half audibly—"she shows no resentment; she has not even looked up from her book; you are safe, she could not have heard you—but what an angel she is!"

Yes, Helen was an angel as far as outward beauty might merit the encomium. She sat half reclining, on a rustic seat, striving to smooth out the dimples in her cheeks, as she laid her book aside, and began to twine a half finished wreath of wild roses.

Leaning on one white arm, the gnarled oak trunk a back ground, flowers strewn around her, peeping from her bright locks, and scatttered over her white dress—she sat quite at her ease, apparently unaware that two handsome young gentlemen were so very near.

Approaching with a low bow, upon which his mirror had set the seal of faultless elegance, Frederick Lane took the liberty of asking if the young lady would be kind enough to inform him where a Mr. Irving lived.

With an innocent smile the beauty looked up.—"Mr. Irving! the only M. Irving in the village is my father," she said, rising in a charmingly graceful manner. "The large house," she continued, "on high ground, half hidden by trees and thick shrubbery—that's where we live. I believe it was an—an academy once—that's a sort of select school isn't it?" with the most natural simplicity, turning to Fred.

He replied with another graceful bow.

"Tell your father," said he, "that I shall do myself the honor to call on him to-morrow." He will remember me—Frederick Lane at your service."

"Yes sir, I'll tell him word for word," replied Helen, tucking her sleeve round her pretty arm, and making rather a formal courtesy. Then catching up her book and gathering the scattered flowers, she hurried towards home.

"Now father, mother, aunt and sis," exclaimed the merry girl bounding into the room where the family were at supper, "as true as you and I live, that Mr. Lane who you all talk about so much is in the village. He will call here to-morrow—the first proper specimen of a city beau; (as, of course, he will be,) all sentiment, refinement, faultless in kids, and spotless in dickey—important and as self-assured as one of that ilk can possibly be.

Promise me, all of you, that you'll not lisp a word about music, reading, or writing, in my presence—because—because I have a plan. Father will not, I know, only give him a newspaper. Aunt Minnie never talks—I mean in company, and mother will be too glad to see me churn butter and mend stockings. Sis, your rattle of a tongue is the only thing I fear, but if you keep quiet and ask me no questions, I will give you that work-box you have coveted so long."

"Ella, you are not quite respectful," said her father, gravely.

"Forgive me, dear father," and her arms were folded about his neck, "I always mean well, but I'm so thoughtless! There all is right now," she added, kissing him lovingly on the temple.

"Come, sis, what say you?"

"Why, on that condition, I'll be still as a mouse; but what's your reason?"

"Ah! that's my own," sang Helen, dancing out of the room.

"You knit admirably," and Fred looked on with an unconscious smile of admiration.

Helen sat at an open window, through which rose bushes thrust their blushing buds, making both sweet shade and fragrance. The canary ever head burst out every moment in wild snatches of glorious music. Helen was at work on a long blue stocking, nearly finished, and her fingers flew like snow-birds.

"You knit admirably; are you fond of it?"

"Yes, quite. I like it better than—than anything else—that is—I mean—I can churn very well."

"And do you read much?" Fred's glances had traveled from the the corners of his eyes, over every table, shelf, and corner, in search of some book or paper. But not a page, not a leaf, yellow or sere, repaid his search.

"Oh yes," Helen said, with a self-satisfied glance.

"What books? permit me to ask."

"I read the bible a good deal," she answered gravely.

"Is that all?"

"All, of course not; and yet, what do we not find in that holy volume? History, poetry, eloquence, romance—the most thrilling pathos—" blushing and recollecting herself, she added, with a manner as childish as it had been dignified—

"As for books—let me see. I've got in my library—first, there's the primer, (counting her fingers) second class reader, Robinson Crusoe, nursery tales, fairy stories, two or three elements of something, history of something, biography of some person or other, mothers' magazine, king Richard the third—there! isn't that a good assortment?"

Fred smiled.

"Perhaps I don't know quite as much as those who have been to school more," she added, as if disappointed at his mute rejoinder; "but in making bread, churning butter, and keeping house, I'm not to be outdone."

The young man left her more in pity than in love, but his visits did not always so result. He began to feel a magnetic attraction which he vainly attributed to Helen's beauty; but the truth is, her sweet artlessness of character, engaging manners, and gentle disposition, quite won upon the city bred and aristocratic Fred Lane. There was a freshness and refinement about everything she said and did. She perplexed as well as delighted him.

Often, as he was wondering how some homely expression would be received in good society, some beautiful sentiment would suddenly drop like a pearl from her lips, not more remarkable for originality than brilliancy.

"If I should fall in the snare," thought he, "I can educate her. It would be worth trying."

It was useless to combat with his passion; so at last he fell at Helen's feet (figuratively speaking) and confessed his love.

"I care not, Helen, only be mine;" was his invariable answer to her exclamations of unworthiness; how she would appear in fashionable society, etc.

They were married—had returned from their wedding tour, and at the expiration of the honey-moon Fred was more in love than ever. At a grand entertainment given by the relatives of the bridegroom Helen looked most beautiful. Her husband did not insist that she should depart from her usual simplicity, and indeed without jewels or laces, with only that fresh white robe, simple sash of blue, and ornaments of fair moss roses, she was the most lovely creature in the room.

As she entered the great saloon, blazing with light, her heart failed her. "Shall I love him as dearly," she asked herself, "if I find that he is ashamed of me? I cannot bear the thought: but should he overcome all conventional notions, then I have a husband worthy to be honored—then shall he be proud of his wife."

How she watched him as he presented her to one and another!

"Simple," whispered a magnificent looking girl, resplendant with diamonds, as she curled her lip and passed by. The observation escaped neither Helen nor her husband. She looked at him. He smiled a lover's smile, and only drew her closer to his side. Many in that brilliant gathering pitied "poor Fred," wondered why he had martyred himself on the shrine of ignorant rusticity.

But he, oh joy! he seemed to love her the more as she clung to his arm so timidly. His noble face expressed the pride he truly felt; he looked as if he would have swept back the scorners with one motion of his hand, had they ventured one wave too high on the shore of his pride. He seemed to excuse every look, every word not in strict conformity to etiquette—and Helen's heart beat high; tears came to her eyes when she thus felt how noble a heart she had won.

The young bride stood near her husband, talking in a low tone, when a new comer appeared. She was a beautiful, slightly formed creature, with haughty features, and ill-concealed scorn lurked in her great brilliant eyes, whenever she glanced toward Helen. Once she had held sway over the heart of Fred, and hearing who he had married, she fancied her hour of triumph had come.

"Do you suppose she knows *anything?*" said a low voice near her.

Helen's eyes sparkled—her fair brow flushed indignant. She turned to her husband. He was gone—speaking at a little distance with a friend.

Presently Marion Somers turned toward her.

"Do you play, Mrs. Lane?" she asked; there was a mocking tone in her voice.

"A little," answered Helen, her cheek burning.

"And sing?"

"A little," was the calm reply.

"Then do favor us," she exclaimed, looking askance at her companions; "come! I myself will lead you to the instrument."

Hark! whose masterly touch?" Instantly was the half-spoken word arrested—the cold ear and haughty head were turned in listening surprise.—Such melody! Such correct intonation! such breadth, depth, and vigor of touch—"who is it? she plays like an angel."

And again hark! A voice rolls out; a flood of melody clear, powerful, passing sweet—astonishment paints many a fair cheek a deeper scarlet.—There is silence—unbroken silence, as the silvery tones float up.

Aye! care I not for cold neglect,
Though tears unbidden start;
And scorn is but a bitter word,
Save when it breaks the heart.
If one be true—
If one be true—
The world may careless be,
Since I may only keep thy love,
And tell my grief to thee.

"Glorious voice," said Fred to his friend, who with the rest had paused to listen, "who can it be?"

The words were suddenly arrested on his lips.—She had turned from the piano, and the unknown was his own wife.

"I congratulate you, Fred," said the young man at his side; but he spoke to marble. The color had left his cheek, as he walked slowly towards her.

If he was speechless with amazement, so was not she. A rich bloom mantled her cheeks—triumph made her eyes sparkle as they never did before—they flashed like diamonds. A crowd gathered to compliment her. In graceful acknowledgment she blended wit and humor. "How well she talks"—"who would have thought it?"—"Fred's little wife—he has found a treasure," were whispered round the room.

Meanwhile Frederick Lane, Esq., stood like one enchanted, while his poor rustic wife quoted books and authors with perfect abandon—admired this one, commended that. A sedate-looking student lost himself in a Latin quotation—Helen smilingly finished it, and received a look eloquent with thanks. *Bon mots*, repartee, language rich in fancy and imagery, fell from her beautiful lips, as if she had just received a touch from some fairy wand.

Still Fred walked by her side like one in a dream—pressed his hands over his bewildered sight to be sure of his senses, when he saw her bending, a breathing vision of loveliness, over the harp—her full arm leaning on its golden strings—heard again that rich voice, now plaintive with some tender memory, rise and fall in sweet and sorrowful cadence.

"Tell me," he said, when once alone with her, "what does this mean? who are you? I feel like one awaking from a dream."

"Only a country girl," said Helen, gravely, then falling into her husband's arms, she exclaimed,—"Forgive me; I am that very little rustic that you would die rather than wed. Are you sorry you married me?"

"Sorry, my glorious wife! but, Elly, you could not surely deceive me. Did I not understand that you had never—"

"Been to an academy," she broke in; "never took a music lesson—never was taught how to sing—all true. And yet I am all you see me to-night—myself my own teacher; with labor and diligence, I trust I am worthy to be the wife of one so good and exalted as I find my husband to be."

Reader, wouldn't you and I like to be there just now, and hear her story; she laughing between whiles, her pretty face all dimples, as she tells him how she banished piano, books, harp, portfolio, music, all in an empty room by themselves, and locked the door, leaving them to seclusion and dust, while the little country girl, without any very deep laid scheme, succeeded in convincing a well-bred city gentleman, that he could marry a charming rustic, even if her fingers were more familiar with churn and knitting-needles, than the piano or the harp.

Convenience in Eating.—A correspondent of the *Morning Star* gives the fashion of eating in India, as follows:—The manner of cooking and eating among the natives of India, strikes a stranger as very wild and simple, especially if first observed on the numerous rude little boats, which are always floating around, and following the inward bound ships. On the evening of our first day on the Hoogly, we sat on the side of the vessel, which overlooked many of these boats, and with much curiosity observed the preparation and eating of the evening meal. First of all, the native who acted as cook put a quantity of rice into a small basket, not water-tight, and, reaching it over the side of the boat, allowed it to get nearly full of water, when he shook it long to clean the rice, and then placed it in a vessel set on a rude furnace, and left it to boil, and, in the mean time, prepared some vegetable or rice, but in a very small quantity.—When the rice was cooked, it was poured into an immense brass dish, and the fish and vegetable, which had been fried, were put at the side; and the eaters, sitting flat upon the boat, surrounded the dish. They conveyed the food to the mouth with the right hand, holding the head a little forward, and the quantity of rice consumed was really astonishing. When the eating was finished, a small brass dish was passed around to drink from, after which a little water was poured upon the eating hand, to wash it, from the same dish, and then the meal was finished; and so far as our subsequent observation extended, this is substantially the manner of cooking and eating among the common people generally, both at home, and on journeys, and it is certainly very convenient.

☞ No mockery in this world ever sounds to me so hollow as that of being told to cultivate happiness. What does such advice mean? Happiness is not a potatoe, to be planted in a mould and tilled with manure. Happiness is a glory shining far down upon us out of heaven. She is a divine dew which the soul on certain of its summer mornings, feels dropping upon it from the amaranth bloom and golden fruitage of Paradise.

☞ We know not at all the man we do not know thoroughly. There are few men who deserve to be studied. From this it arises that the man of true merit has in general little solicitude to be known. He is aware that few would appreciate him, and that in this small number each one has his connections, his interests, his self-love, which prevent him from forming an unbiassed opinion, and from giving to merit its proper place.

☞ "All that I have seen in the world," said M——, "were undigested dinners, suppers without pleasure, conversations in which there was no confidence on one side or the other, alliances without friendship, and marriages without love."

☞ If an acorn be suspended by a piece of cord, within half an inch of the surface of some water contained in a glass, and permitted to remain without disturbance for a few months, it will burst, send a root into the water, and shoot upward a straight, tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves.—In this way a tree may be produced on the mantel-shelf of a room.

WHEN LOVE WAS A CHILD.

When Love was a child, and went idling round,
'Mong flowers, the whole summer's day,
One morn in the valley a bower he found,
So sweet, it allured him to stay.

O'er head, from the trees, hung a garland fair,
A fountain ran darkly beneath;—
'Twas pleasure had hung up the flow'rets there;
Love knew it and jumped at the wreath.

But Love didn't know—and at his weak years,
What urchin was likely to know?—
That Sorrow had made of her own salt tears
The fountain that murmured below.

He caught at the wreath—with too much haste,
As boys when impatient will do—
It fell in those waters of briny taste,
And the flowers were all wet through.

This garland he now wears night and day;
And, though it all sunny appears
With Pleasure's own light, each leaf, they say,
Still tastes of the Fountain of Tears.

Story of a Humorist.

Well I have seen your friend, and find him to be exactly what you described him as being—a *humorist*. He seems to have imparted much of that character to everything around him. His servants are all admirably disciplined to second his whims, and his very furniture is, for the most part, adapted to the same purpose. This put me upon my guard; and there was hardly anything in the room that I did not touch with apprehension. No trick, however, was practised upon me; and, as I found subsequently, I was indebted for such indulgence to one which was reserved for me at night, and which was such as perhaps all my English phlegm would not have enabled me to bear with patience. I escaped, however, being put to the proof, by the merest accident—the arrival of a poor Scotch surveyor, who was thought a fitter subject for the often repeated experiment.

The Scotchman was treated with extreme hospitality; he was helped to everything to excess; his glass was never allowed to stand full or empty for one minute. The potations were suspended not until, and only while, the cloth was laying for supper, during and after which they were resumed with renovated energy. Our entertainer was like the landlord described by Addison; the liquor seemed to have no other effect upon him than upon any other vessel in the house. It was not so with this Scotch guest, who was, by this time, much farther advanced upon the cruise of intoxication than *half seas over*.

In this state he was conducted to his chamber—a fine lofty Gothic apartment, with a bedstead that seemed coeval with the building. I say seemed; for that was by no means the case, it being in reality a modern piece of structure. It was of dark mahogany, with its four posts extending completely to the ceiling of the chamber. The bed, however, was not more than about two feet from the floor, the better to enable the party to get into it. The Scotchman, with a good deal of assistance, was soon undressed, and had his body deposited in this place of repose. All the party then retired, wishing him a good night, and removing the candle for fear of accidents.

When the door was closed, I was, for the first time, acquainted with the structure of the bedstead, which our host considered as his masterpiece.—Upon the touching of a spring, outside the door, the bed was so acted upon by a pulley, that it ascended slowly and smoothly through the four posts, until it came within two or three feet of the ceiling.—The snoring of the Scotchman was the signal for touching the spring, and he was soon at the proper altitude.

The servants required no instructions how to act. In one moment the house was in an uproar; cries of "fire! fire!" were heard in different directions. A pile of shavings was set in a blaze opposite the window where poor Sawney slept. The landlord's voice was continually heard, exclaiming, "Good heavens! save the poor Scotch gentleman, if possible; the flames have got into the room just under him!"

At this moment, we heard him fall, and bellow out. A sudden silence took place: every light was extinguished, and the whole house seemed to be buried in the most profound repose. The Scotchman's voice could alone be heard, roaring out in the high dialect of his country, for assistance.

At length, two of the men servants, in their shirts, entered the room with a candle just lit, and yawning, as if just aroused from their first sleep.—They found him sprawling on the floor.

"O, dear, sir, what is the matter with you?"

"Matter!" says he; "why, isn't the house on fire?"

"Not at all, sir."

"What was the reason of the cries of fire, then?"

"Bless you, sir, you must have been dreaming; why, there's not so much as a mouse stirring, and his honour and the whole family have been asleep these three hours."

The Scotchman now gave up all credit in the testimony of his own senses.

"I must ha' been dreaming, indeed, and ha' hurt myself by falling out of the bed."

"Hurt yourself, sir!—not much, I hope, the bed is low;" and by this time it had been made to descend to its first level.

The poor Scott was quite confused; quite ashamed at disturbing the family; begged a thousand pardons, accompanied the servants to the door, closed it after them, and was once more left in the dark.

But the last act of the pantomime was not performed. The spring had been immediately touched upon closing the door; and the bed was soon beyond the reach of our guest. We could hear him groping about, and uttering frequent ejaculations of astonishment. He easily found the bed-posts, but it was in vain he could endeavor to get in. He moved his hands up and down. His leg was often lifted by way of stepping in, but always encountered the floor upon its descent. He uttered exclamations of surprise not loud, but deep, for fear of again disturbing the family. He concluded him-self to be in the possession of some evil spirit.

In short, when it was found, by his silence, that he had given up the task as hopeless, and had disposed of himself upon one of the chairs, the bed was allowed to slide down again, and in the morning Sawney could not but express his astonishment at not being able to find it in the dark.—*Extract of a letter written in 1792.*

One of the Mean Men.

Many instances have been cited of meanness, and several persons have been held up as examples, possessing that quality in the superlative degree. One of the most "eminent men" of this class that we ever knew was a "boss carpenter," who lived not far away from Massachusetts. He had, of course, a youngest apprentice, on whom his meanness was concentrated, like the rays of the sun converged by a burning glass.

The boy, whom we will call Joe, and who was very shrewd and cunning withall, was obliged to submit to much rigor as regarded the severity of his labors and the scantiness of his clothing and food. One evening, Joe was supping on the fragments of a repast that had been set before some guests—the good wife had "had company" that afternoon—and he committed the enormity of applying a lump of butter that was left on his plate to a chunk of gingerbread which he was about to swallow. Alas, for Joe! his master opened the kitchen door just as he was opening his mouth, and before he could swallow the delicious morsel his crime was detected.

The indignant master was struck aghast, at first, by this specimen of juvenile turpitude, but he seized the young epicure by the hair of his head and gave him an unmerciful beating.

Joe went to bed sorrowing, but comforted himself with the reflection that he was fourteen years old, and he had "but seven years more to be flogged for eating buttered gingerbread."

Joe was ingenious, and before he had composed himself to sleep that night, he had formed a plan of revenge upon his master.

According to this plan, he arose early the next morning, and as he was hurrying on his clothes, he muttered—

"I'll fix a story on the old feller—I'll raise a laugh agin him—I'll learn him to lick me so like blazes."

As soon as Joe was dressed, he rushed into the streets, and ran toward the principal hotel, bawling lustily, and simulating the most clamorous grief.—As he tore along the street, bellowing like a yearling bull, and rubbing his eyes with a dingy pocket handkerchief, he naturally attracted the attention of every person within sight or hearing. By the time he had reached the front of the hotel, quite a crowd was ready to intercept him, as he made a feint to rush by.

"What's the matter?" cried a dozen voices.

"O, dear! O, dear! it's *so* dreadful!" bellowed Joe twisting his countenance into the similitude of a baked apple.

"What's so dreadful?"

"O, my master's dead—died sich an awful death, too—O, dear, dear!"

"Your master dead! awful death! How did it happen? Stop your confounded bellowing and tell us about it."

"O, dear," said Joe, his voice broken with counterfeit sobs, "you know what a small soul my master had—what an old feller (sob) he was for money (sob.) Wal it 'pears that somebody (sob) had suthin agin him (sob) and went last night—O, dear it's so orful!"

"Look here, young man, stop that crying and tell the story."

"Wal, my master he used to sleep with his mouth wide open, a-snoring (sob) and somebody went last night and baited a steel-trap with a fourpence, and set it on his piller, and *Ketched his soul afore mornin'* and left his body in the bed. Boo-hoo hoo! O dear!"

And with this, Joe made a break through the astonished crowd, and disappeared round a corner, while the welkin was ringing with shouts of laughter.

Joe's master did not hear the last of this awful decease for a long time, and those who know him best declare that Joe's story was no myth, and that the longer his body walks about, clutching greedily every thing that "the law allows him," the stronger evidence he gives that he is troubled by no such incumbrance as a soul.

The Science of Candle Burning.—Before you put your candle out, look at it. It has been burning some time unsnuffed, and gives little or no light;—the wick is long, and is topped by a heavy black clot, a lump of unconsumed carbon; take the candlestick in your hand, and move it gently from side to side; the superfluous wick burns away, and the candle is again bright. When you ask yourself why this is, you learn that flame is hollow, and it admits no oxygen, which is necessary for combustion; the wick which it surrounds remains unconsumed, and diminishes the light. When the flame, by motion, leaves the wick exposed at intervals to the oxygen of the atmosphere, it speedily burns away. Note the valuable deduction from this fact; the formation of a wick which constantly turns outward and reaches the exterior air, and so gives us a candle requiring no snuffing. There is much philosophy in the burning of a candle. The wick, you may think, is intended to burn and give light; but this is not exactly the fact. The wick is simply to bring the melted tallow, or oil if in a lamp, into that finely divided state in which it is best fitted for combustion. The heat applied to "light" the candle decomposes into its constituents the small quantity of tallow near the wick; heat and light are produced in the operation, and the heat so produced carries on the decomposition.—*The Builder.*

Sheridan Knowles.—A new anecdote of this dramatist is in circulation: "I wish," said a lady to him on one occasion, "I could speak in behalf of my sex, and thank you as you deserve, for the way in which you have drawn us." What else could I have done my dear madam?" said Knowles, in his own hearty way; "God bless you, I painted them as I found them." Indeed, the great theme of Mr. Knowles' dramas is the nobleness and constancy of woman.

☞ An Irishman was asked whether he would take some apple pie.

"Is it houlsome?" inquired Teddy.

"To be sure it is. Why isn't it?"

"Because," said Teddy, "I once had an uncle that was killed wid the apple p'ixy, an' sure I thought it might be something of the same sort."

☞ A lady in New York advertises, under the head of "Wants," "a gentleman for breakfast and tea!"

☞ "In the world," said M., "there are three sorts of friends; your friends who like you—your friends who do not care for you—and your friends who hate you."

Political and General News.

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The following is the preamble and resolutions introduced into the Senate, on the 7th inst., by Mr. Quiggle, proposing to submit the question of a prohibitory liquor law to a vote of the people:

Resolutions referring to a vote of the people of this Commonwealth, the subject of a prohibitory liquor law.

WHEREAS: In a free Commonwealth, all laws, to be efficient, and to secure obedience to the same, should obtain the sanction of the people and command their approval; and no law should be passed which is repugnant to their wishes, and none constitutional in its provisions, be withheld, which is the subject of their request: *And whereas*, The passage of a prohibitory liquor law is a measure of magnitude, in a moral point of view, as well as one affecting, to a great extent, the interests of citizens and the rights of property: *And whereas*, It is represented that a large majority of the people and qualified voters of this Commonwealth are favorable to the passage of such a law, but by means of petitions and remonstrances, it is impossible to obtain a proper indication of popular sentiment on the question; and that, if an opportunity were afforded the qualified citizens of this Commonwealth to vote upon the same at the ballot-box, it would appear a majority of the said citizens are in favor of the passage of such a law and that such a result would give to its enactment a force, power and efficiency which it would not otherwise have: therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people of this Commonwealth in reference to the passage of a law entirely prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, mechanical and artistical purposes, it may be lawful for the qualified voters of the city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of this Commonwealth, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the places authorized by the law for holding the general elections, to express their approval or disapproval of such a law, by voting written or printed tickets, containing on the outside the words "liquor law," and on the inside "for the law," or the words "against the law;" and the returns of the said ballots shall be made in the manner provided by law for the election of Governor; and the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall transmit said returns to the Speaker of the Senate on the second Thursday of January next; and on said day the two Houses shall meet in convention, when said votes shall be counted, and a true record thereof be entered on the Journal of each House; and if, on counting the votes so cast, it shall appear that a majority of the same are "for the law," the same shall be recommended to the Legislature at the session thereof, to pass such a law. And the said ballots shall be received and counted, and the returns thereof made by the election in October next, according to the election laws in other cases, and the county commissioners shall furnish all necessary ballot boxes and blank forms for the purposes aforesaid.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—In the New York City Criminal Court on Saturday, three boys under nineteen years of age, convicted of highway robbery, were brought up for sentence.

Judge Beebe, in passing sentence, remarked that it was a melancholy sight to behold three young men, just branching into manhood, convicted of a crime next only to murder. The Court could, said the Judge, imprison you all for the term of your natural lives. But the Court does not feel disposed to imprison you for your life time. The lowest term within the power of the Court will deprive you of your liberty for a long time; and the probability is that you, Kehoe, will never behold your aged mother again, who is now in Court so sorely afflicted at your departure. The sentence of the Court is, that each of you be confined in the State prison at Sing-Sing, for the term of ten years and one month.

While the officers were in the act of removing the prisoners to their cells in the city prison, a heart-rending scene was witnessed. The mothers, and other relatives of the felons, rushed through the entrance, screaming and lamenting. They clung around the necks of the convicts, and it was with difficulty the police officers could get them to retire and allow them to perform their duties in remanding the prisioners.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—From the Annual Report of the Trustees of this Institution, located at Harrisburgh, we glean the following:

The building contains rooms for more than 300 patients, and at the close of the year had 106 inmates. 118 were admitted during the year, and 43 discharged, of whom 13 were cured, 16 improved, 10 stationary, 7 died, and 2 eloped. The total revenue during the year, was $38 385,21—of which $23,000 were from the State. The payments were $38,385,21, a considerable portion of which was for expenses incurred in 1851. The trustees ask an appropriation this year from the State, of $20,000, to be applied as follows: Towards the maintenance of Hospital, $10,000; *necessary buildings* and out door expenses, $4,000; to meet deficiencies of former years and provide furniture necessary upon the increase of patients, $6,000. With this amount, they think that the increase of revenue from the Hospital will enable them to meet all expenses and have the institution free of debt at the close of the year.

Of those admitted since the opening of the institution, 58 were married, 11 widowed and 86 single. Of the males, 27 were farmers, 15 laborers, 4 tailors, 3 carpenters, 2 merchants, 2 lawyers, and 2 tobacconists. 1 was a physician, 1 a clergyman, &c. 9 had no occupation. Of the females, 9 were the wives and three the daughters, of farmers, 2 were the wives of carpenters, 2 of merchants, 2 of clerks, and two of blacksmiths; 2 were domestics, 2 teachers, &c. 27 had no occupation. Of the males, 69 were born in Pennsylvania, 10 in Ireland, 3 in Wales, 2 in Germany, 2 in Maryland, 1 in Ohio, and 1 in Massachusetts. Of the females, 50 were born in Pennsylvania, 8 in Ireland, 3 in England, 2 in Germany, 1 in Wales, 1 in Virginia, 1 in Maryland, and 1 in New York. Total admissions, to the close of 1852, 155—67 males, 88 females.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL CONVENTION.—A convention of the friends of a State Agricultural School, assembled in the Senate Chamber, at Harrisburgh, on the 9th inst. Thirty-eight counties were represented, and John Strohm, of Lancaster county, presided. Messrs. G. B. Brown, A. L. Elwyn, F. M. Watts, Simon Cameron, Benj. Herr, Algeron S. Roberts, H. N. M'Allister and John Strohm, were appointed a committee to prepare business, who subsequently presented a report, in which they urge, with much force, the practicability of the establishment of an institution in which boys may receive not only a thorough English education, but also be instructed in the various branches of scientific and practical husbandry. "To combine practice with theory," says the report, "to learn the reasons of things and to acquire, by experience, the whole routine of a farmer's life, are the great purposes in the establishment of this school."

It is proposed that the institution shall receive legislative sanction by an act of incorporation, and that the funds necessary for its maintenance and support be the capital, which shall be divided into four thousand shares at twenty-five dollars per share, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. But to raise an amount sufficient for the early requirements of the institution it is designed to procure ten thousand dollars from individuals, five thousand from the State Agricultural Society, and to solicit an appropriation of ten thousand dollars from the State.

Prior to the adjournment of the convention, a committee was appointed to draft a bill in accordance with the objects of the report, and submit the same to the Legislature for its action.

☞ The Syracuse Star of Wednesday, announced its intention for the future, as follows:

"The administration of General Pierce, in so far as it may be conservative and just, shall be upheld with all our might and main. We acknowledge no no party fealty or obligations to "Higher Law" whigs, nor shall we shake hands with Soft or Free Soil Democracy, but we do bow to National Whiggery and National Democracy—*one and the same!* To Millard Fillmore and Franklin Pierce, as they stand, we can look with pride and hope; and around them we crave our countrymen to rally, for the preservation untarnished, of the Nation's high-bought honor."

Death Warrant of Jesus Christ.

Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity, which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have been more interesting to the philanthropist and believer, than the one we publish below.—"Chance," says the Courier des Etats Unis, "has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals:" that is, the identical Death Warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, in these words:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the emperor Tiberius Cæsar, and the 27th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem. Anna and Caiaphas being priests, sacraficators of the people of God. Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting in the Presidential Chair, of the Prætory, condems Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is the enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Orders the first Centurian, Quilius Cornelius, to lead him to the plac of execution.

Forbids any person, whomsoever, either poor or rich to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus, are:

1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee.
2. Joannus Rorobable.
3. Raphael Robani.
4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1810, and was discovered by the Commissioners of Arts of the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was inclosed in a box of ebony as the sacristy of the Chartem. The French translation was made by the Commissaries of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language—*Phil. Gazette.*

THE PRICE OF IRON.—The Hartford *Times* says: In less than a year the price of rail road iron in Great Britain has advanced from £5 or about $25, to £10 or $50 per ton. It will probabably not stop short of £12 or £14 per ton.

At least 25,000 miles iron railroad are now constructing in Europe and America—14,000 in this country. They will require for their completion 2,400,000 tons of iron. To make this will occupy all the rolling mills in the world, which are engaged in the manufacture of rail road iron, at least six years—those of Great Britain furnishing three-fourths, and the United States, France and Belgium the remaining fourth. The best authorities do not estimate the largest quantity of railroad iron made in any one year even as high as 400,000 tons, yet even at this rate it will take six years to furnish iron for the roads already begun.

The necessary consequence of this state of things is, that the price of railroad iron will not only keep up but further advance, and be maintained at very high prices for a long time. This will make the manufacture of railroad iron the best manufacturing business that can be undertaken in this country for some years, for it is affirmed on the best authority, that the article which is now selling at $70, with every prospect of advancing to at least $80 per ton, pays a fair profit to the maker at $50 per ton.

The advance in iron will nearly double the cost of many of the railways at the west and south, for the cost of grading upon some of them was less per mile than the cost of the iron, even before it advanced. The profit to a few of the companies which have secured their iron at low prices will be very large. The English railroad companies are compelled to pay $10 per ton more for their iron at home, than the price at which our railroad companies were enabled to obtain it about a year ago, freight and duties included.

FURTHER NEWS FROM LIBERIA.—The national Intelligencer says the American Colinization Society has received letters from Monrovia and Buchman, in Liberia, to the 25th January, which contain encouraging intelligence respecting the condition and prospects of the new republic. President Roberts had returned from his visit to England and France, and the settlement of Fishington territory *had been resumed with encouraging prospects.*

Besides the bark Shirley, from Baltimore, two other imigrant vessels which sailed last November—the Joseph Maxwell from Wilmington, N. C., and the Linda Steward from Norfolk, also the Oriole, which sailed from New York in October—had arrived in safety, with three hundred and sixty emigrants.

The steam saw-mill at Buchman was in successful operation. Mr. Benson says, "Its worth to Liberia in general, and this county in particular, is indescribable. It gives new life to the country.—We have plenty of logs (timber not used before) brought down the rivers. The natives of the country have heartily entered into the spirit of getting timber. Rafts are seen almost daily floating down three rivers," the St. John's, Mechlin, and Benson. A sad accident had occured at the saw mill. He was accidently caught by the circular saw, and was so much injured that he died in a few hours. His place, as engineer, has been supplied by George L. Seymour. His death, however, has deprived Liberia of the *services of one of her most valuable citizens.*

BANK OF CHICAGO.—In accordance with his announcement, yesterday morning, at a few minutes *after 8 o'clock, Mr. Seth Paine commenced redeeming* the bills of the Bank of Chicago, when presented in sums of less than five dollars. A row of persons soon formed at the door of Geo. Anderson's Tobacco Store, and marched up to the counter in single file, according to Post Office regulations.—Each party that presented a bill was questioned whether he had taken it for its face or bought it at a discount—Mr. Paine's intention being only to pay what parties gave. For two hours the file was long, but when some hundred and eighty persons had received good bills for what they held—under $5 of the Bank of Chicago—the applicants became less numerous. After redeeming $330, of 200 persons, Mr. Paine's pile of current bills was exhausted, and he announced the fact,—at the same time expressing the hope that he would be able, in a few days, to redeem every outstanding dollar of the Bank of Chicago.

THE AMERICAN EXPLORING EPPEDITION ON THE RIVER AMAZON.—The Panama Echo learns from Captain Thomas, who arrived in the Nueva Granada, that the day before *the steamer sailed an express* arrived, overland, from the American exploring expedition on the Amazon. The explorers had reached a point on the river, in nearly a direct line, some three hundred miles distant, but, by the circuitous route which the express was compelled to take was about three hundred and seventy-five miles distant. There they had found a magnificent and most productive country, with resources beyond previous conception. Cotton sheeting stood at 50 cents per yard, coffee and indigo at 2 cents per pound, and all other products at proportionate prices—cutlery especially, being very high. The imports *are fully equal in their rates to the exports.*

It seems, by the statements of Captain H. and others, that the Yankee steamer will secure the bonus of $10,000 offered by the government for the first steam vessel navigating the waters of the Amazon into Bolivia, and also the entry of her entire cargo duty free.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITION.—Col. Hughes, of Maryland, the representative of the American Association for the management of the Crystal Palace, at New York, who is now in London, has had a long interview with Prince Albert, who, in conjunction with Her Majesty, the Queen, it is said, takes great interest in the American World's Fair. Her Majesty and Prince Albert will send over a variety of choice and valuable articles, including a bust of the Queen, to be exhibited.—The Emperor of the French, the Pope, and the Sultan are among the contributors. England sends 542 objects. France 526, the Zollverein 500, Holland 142, and Italy 100 statues. Col. Hughes will shortly leave London for Paris, and proceed to the several European courts, upon his important mission.

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1853.

REMOVAL.—The office of the *Observer* will be removed to-day to Mr. Cadwell's new building, fourth story, corner of State and Fifth Streets, where we shall be found hereafter, ready to serve our friends. Many others are taking up new abodes on this first of April.—Merrick & Davis succeeds Mr. Knowlton in occupancy. Wilcox & Norton occupy No. 10 Brown's block, and John Sweeney has removed his stock to No. 1 Perry Block. The books and business of the office of the *Observer* will still be at the Book Store, No. 9, Brown's block, where we should be happy to give receipts for about $2000, between this and the first of May.

☞ We have been presented with several fine engravings from the late American Art Union, through Isaac Mourhead Esq., their gentlemanly Honorary Secretary for this city, for which the doners have our thanks. It will be recollected that that institution was closed by legal proceedings some time since, the question having been submitted to the courts for decision by the managers.

Erie Canal Appointments.

The Board of Directors of the Erie Canal Company met at their office in this city on Tuesday week and made the following appointments:

Superintendant of the Line—T. G. Colt.
Secretary—M. W. Caughey.
Treasurer—David M'Alaster.
Collector, Erie—W. P. Gilson.
" Conneautville—C. Courtright.
" Meadville—Sidney Colt.
" Greenville—James Mills.
" Newcastle—Alex. Newell.
" Junction—Wm. Newell.
Supervisor Beaver Division and Collector at Bridgewater—David Bois—*Gazette.*

☞ The Steamer Southerner has at length succeeded in getting along side the deck at Dunkirk where she will undoubtedly remain until the wind comes hard enough from the west to drive the ice below that point. The America is in the ice in the vicinity of Silvercreek and will most likely be the first boat into Buffalo this season, having got into the ice and drifted from above Dunkirk to her present position. She is loaded with life hogs, but how they will fare remains to be seen.

☞ OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The lake has been nearly free of ice opposite our city for a week, and two sail *vessels departed from here* up the lake last Tuesday. Steamers will find no difficulty in getting in here, and if we had what freight is laying at Dunkirk and Buffalo a our docks, it would reach its destination much sooner, than it will now. We are always open a week or two before our neighbors below us; and when the Sunbury and Erie Railroad is completed, goods will not be detained, as they are during this spring, for the benefit of *steamboat owners and favorites.*

☞ The receipts of the Erie and North East Railroad for the Month of February, were $18,357 92, being an increase over the month of January of $2,005 27, a pretty good month's work for 19 miles of Railroad.

☞ The *Observer* assumes that the so-called *independents* (Democrats really) elected EIGHT out of the TWELVE Common Common Councilmen at the late *charter elections.* This is capping the climax of fallacy. How was the aforesaid feat achieved? Why by placing two whigs on their ticket in the East Ward, and adopting two of the regular Whig nominees in the West Ward. The politics of this branch of the Council stand, EIGHT Whigs to FOUR Democrats. The other branch stands three to three, with the Mayor on the Whig side. The *Observer's* attempts to draw consolation from such a result is rather overstrained.—*Gazette.*

The "*Observer*" does not attempt to "draw consolation" from the result of the late election. The editor of the *Gazette* knows that the election was not a party test, but that by making pledges for improvements in the western part of the town, the whig candidate succeeded in carrying a large portion of the Democratic votes of the west ward, while many of the whigs in both wards voted for Mr. Whallon. We only stated the facts of the result without any reference to politics on the part of the Independent ticket, and the *Gazette* admits their truth. If the *Gazette* contends, however, that they have but 22 whig majority in the city, we are not disposed to quarrel with them about it, but let it go so. The councils last year were of both parties, and they are so now; and we presume the people are satisfied, whether they were elected by Whig or Democratic votes.

☞ Mr. Woodruff, the Engineer, announces that the Welland canal will be opened throughout and ready to pass vessels, on the first of April.

☞ We learn from the Mercer *Press*, that Mr. Wm. Tanner, who had lately gone from Mercer county to Oregon, was shot by a man named Stuart, with whom he had a quarrel about some land. Mr. Tanner had settled a piece of land, lived on it for some time, and improved it. Being absent from it for a short period, on business, on his return, he found Stuart on it, when he attempted to compel him to leave. In the quarrel Stuart shot Tanner in the abdomen, causing death in a few hours.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier*, in reply to our article of last week upon the Gauge Law, says:

"The 'change of gauge' here *is* quite a different affair. If it were advisable that freight cars should run four or five hundred miles without changing, then there might be some force in the remarks of the *Observer.*"

That is acknowledging the corn in a sensible way. We had all the while suspected that fact, but have been unable to draw out its acknowledgment before. Look at the consistency of the thing. Here we have a uniform gauge from here all over the State of Ohio, and cars come here from all parts of that State, even "four or five hundred miles," a distance which the '*Courier*" says it is not "advisable that freight cars should run," and yet *they insist that we are acting* "the dog in the manger" policy because we object to the State of Ohio continuing her gauge through our State to Buffalo, thus allowing freight to run over one hundred miles farther instead of stopping here. The *Courier* contains the very first reason that has ever been given by any paper in Buffalo, why our gauge law should be repealed, and flimsy as it is, it is the only one that can be given. But, says the *Courier*: "In such case," that is, if railroads would not run their cars farther than Buffalo before they changed, and run them from the west there to change, "we should be decidedly in favor of continuing the gauge that exists between this city and New York westward as far as the Rocky Mountains, if you please."

Turn it around a little and see how you would like it Suppose that the city of Rochester was insisting upon laying the same track from there to Buffalo, that there is from Buffalo west, would you call it a "dog in the manger policy for you to try to prevent it? No—that would be a different thing else).

Would you for a moment suppose that your mere throwing "impediments in the way of Commerce" by approving such a move? Undoubtedly not. You would only be trying to prevent a useless break between your city and the market, which would be perfectly right.—We insist that so long as the laws of the several States remain as they are, a change is inevitable, and that that change should be made in Pennsylvania, for the protection, whatever it may be, to our own States improvements. Are we right in this or not, Mr. *Courier.*

The *Courier* is entirely mistaken about our "*becoming restive*" under the "*unmitigated nuisance.*" It is a "nuisance" put in the way by the Central Railroad Company, and when they get tired of it they can remove it, unless they can, through false statements and *misrepresentations of the press each side of us*, and the operations of a set of soulless horses, induce our legislature to repeal the gauge law, by which they will be enabled to pass through here and head off all opposition to *their road.* We have a hope that they may not succeed, and that the break of gauge between us and the city of New York may be taken up, thus giving us an equal chance for a market in the three great cities of the East, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1853.

My last was from Baltimore, and its date perhaps may have been Sunday, for it was a Sunday we were there. And why were we there, the reader may mentally enquire. For a good and sufficient reason, dear reader—necessity! Necessity, it is said, is the mother of invention, but it has never yet invented a way for a traveler to pass through Baltimore without leaving from one to five dollars. At least, so says Ex-Governor P., of our State, and he ought to know; and to do him justice, our experience bears him out. Are the cars five minutes behind time, *you must console yourself* as well as you can, and take up your quarters at a hotel, and quietly await the next train. Are the cars there in time, your only course is to give a jehew a dollar, and tell him to carry you across the city to the other station. Unless you show your dollar—a half won't do it—ten chances to one you will be too late. Here there is no break of gauge, and hence no apparent necessity or excuse for the swindle; yet people submit to it—do not murmur at it—but take it for granted that it is a necessity, which cannot be overcome! Some of our Buffalo neighbors, who are here now, ought to take this great wrong in hand, and have it abolished. We make the suggestion—they can take it for what it is worth or let it alone!

But what of Baltimore! One cannot see Baltimore as it is, on a Sabbath day. Its streets, and alleys, and public buildings are there to be sure but its soul is wanting. Trade and commerce, the life blood of a city, lies dormant. Nevertheless one can tell that it is a sleeping giant—that when the sun rises on Monday morning, the streets will be alive with business, the hum of industry will go up from this hive of resting humanity, and that frivolity and fashion will jostle against useful labor, want against wealth, and crime and wretchedness meet face to face with worth and honesty in these now, quiet streets. Baltimore, like every other great city contains all this, yet one can scarcely realize it when looking upon its giant surface on a bright Sabbath day, with the deep toned church bell, calling the people to prayers, sounding in one's ears. It was with thoughts like these that we took a seat at the window at "Barnum's" to watch the flowing stream of worshippers wending their way to church. The city is famed in song and story for the beauty of its ladies, and we wished to see whether it was merited. Doubtless both song and story have been exagerated, yet in *our few moments* observation we saw enough to cause any ones heart, not pre-occupied with a quiet home picture, to palpitate.—In comparison with New York, the ladies of Baltimore exhibit far more taste in dress, while their style of beauty is better calculated to fill that little home corner in the heart around which cluster all our domestic ties, than to dazzle the eye.

A week in Washington! One sees a great many things in a week at Washington, especially at a time like this, when the government undergoes an entire revolution. Office-seekers are here by scores: they jostle you in hotels, on the Avenue, at private boarding houses, at church—everywhere! Politicians, bent upon seeing their friends provided for; Senators, intent upon looking after the proper distribution of the spoils in their particular States; gentlemen of leisure, and gentlemen of pleasure, the one to see the sights and mix in the excitement of the occasion, and the other seeking some "green one" to fleece, are all here, and all are busy.—Between them all the new Secretaries have a "a nice time of it." Campbell and Guthrie appear to be the grand centre of attraction. How the latter bears himself, we cannot say, but the Judge comes up to the work admirably. The Cabinet hold daily sessions; after which the Secretaries receive the calls of their friends—and each has any quantity of that commodity just now. But a moment is devoted to each visitor, and these moments are well employed by most of them. The general impression here is that when Judge Campbell gets fairly in harness, and is relieved for the present outside pressure, he will make a most admirable officer. One word here, *en passant*, as to the impression certain persons have promulgated abroad that he comes into the cabinet as the representative of a certain prominent politician of our State. Nothing, we are confident, is wider of the mark, and the supposition only shews how little respect those who entertain it have for him. According to their ideas and hopes the Judge is to have no mind of his own—no individuality—but is to become the mere instrument in the hands of another to reward this favorite and punish that enemy! Now mark it!—he will do no such thing: he will assume no man's quarrels, nor cover himself with the mantle of any man's friendships. He will treat all as Democrats, no matter how their preferences pointed for President previous to the Baltimore Convention. Hence, if any one has laid the flattering unction to his soul that all he has to do to obtain office is to come here and tell Judge Campbell that he was a prominent Buchanan or Cass man, previous to the nomination of Pierce, he will be most sadly disappointed.—*Being this or that man's man, is not one of the qualifications* recognized by the Department over which Judge Campbell presides! These are our impressions, formed before we came here, and strengthened and confirmed *since. Possibly we may be mistaken; but whether we* are or not, time will soon determine.

Have you seen the President? enquires the reader, we doubt not. No we have not. True, we have been here a week, but the President we have not seen. Every body, almost, who comes to the Capitol rushes up to the Presidential mansion in hot haste. Not so with us—we prefer to take it cooly—to wait patiently, and when the crowd thins off, and a visiter will not be a bore, call and pay our respects. By the by, there are some queer scenes enacted at the White House "about these days." For instance, the other day a tall son of "old Virginia" presented himself to the President, and shaking him warmly by the hand, exclaimed, "Well, old feller, I'm glad to see you; I am, I voted for you, I did." Thank you, says the President, in one of his blandest ways. But, continued 'old Virginia,' "I voted for you, and now I want to be Post Master down in our village; here's the dokiments'—all on the dead; no use examining them, but make out the commission, quick, for I must be going." "Very happy to see you," said P., "but you must go to the Post Master General—he has charge of all of that kind of business." "Post Master General be d—d" shouted 'old Virginia,' "I didn't vote for him—I don't know him, and don't want to; you're the man I voted for; and now I want to be Post Master." Here the President took another tack; "But my dear friend the *records are all kept down at the Post Office Department*, there they keep all the names of the Post Masters, and there you must file your papers, and they will be duly acted upon." "His name!—why I know his name, if that's *all you want*," *persisted the would-be* Post Master; "his name is John Smith, and he's just a little the meanest whig between James River and the Big Sandy"—The President found he had got a "customer," and he made short work of it, by calling Sergeant O'Neil, and walking the son of "old Virginia" out. This is no fancy sketch, reader; the occurrence did actually take place during the past week, nearly in the manner and form as related above.

We have met a good many Pennsylvanians here not unknown to fame. Judge Eldred, Ex-Governor Porter, and John A. Gamble, Esq., late Canal Commissioner, all asking to be Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.—Which will win is yet uncertain. Col. Sam Black is also here, looking as fine as ever, and as full of fun and good feeling as though he were certain of being appointed Governor of one of the territories, which we hope he will be. On Saturday we met our friend, Col. Norris, from Greene; he had been up to see the President, and was then bound for the room of the Post Master General. What success he has met with we do not know, but he is evidently out of his district. By act of Congress of 1836, it is declared that no person can be appointed Post Master who does not reside within the city, village or delivery of the office. As the Colonel's delivery is at Hall's Station, and not Erie, of course he is ineligible. We regret that he has spent his time and money on such a heetless chase, but that is the law, and the law governs this case. Yours, S.

POOR.—A writer in a Cincinnati paper estimates that unless Pork rules above $16,50 a $17 per bbl. in New Yorkmany, from two to three dollars will be lost on every hog packed in the Mississippi Valley this season.

Democratic Meeting.

A Democratic meeting of Conneaut Township, was held at the house of Stephen Manger, in the village of Albion, in said township, in the county of Erie, Pa., on the 24th day of March, 1853, at which David Wilcox was elected chairman, and Michael Jackson, Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated, it was moved that a suitable person be named to be recommended for the appointment of Post Master in the village of Albion, and after a full vote of the meeting, Michael Jackson was by a large majority, recommended for that office, and a petition to the Post Master General setting forth the objects of the meeting and its results, was drawn up, and unanimously signed by the members of said meeting then present. On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers of the meeting, and published in the Erie *Observer*. DAVID WILCOX, Pres't.

M. JACKSON, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting at Lockport.

A meeting of the Democrats of Lockport and vicinity was held on the 26th ult., for the purpose of selecting and recommending to the Post Master General a suitable person to be appointed Post Master at that place. It was on motion, unanimously agreed that the meeting would be governed in the selection of Post Master by the decision of the meeting, and that said decision be made by ballot. After the vote was taken it was found the 38 votes had been cast, of which J. B. Page had received 30; Wm. Sherwood, 6; and J. Van Loon, 2. John B. Page was thereupon pronounced the candidate for said office.

J. C. COFFMAN, Sec'y. JOHN PEASE, Pres't

☞ The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following official notice in relation to the 5 per cent. stock which falls due on the 1st of July next:

Notice is hereby given that the five per cent. stock created under the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1843, will, in pursuance of the terms of its issue, be *redeemed at the Treasury of the United States on the first* day of July next, at which date the interest thereon will cease.

Holders of that stock desiring to receive the principal and interest accrued thereon previous to the 1st of July *next, may transmit their certificates, duly assigned to* the United States, by mail or otherwise to this department, and drafts in their favor for the amount of the principal and interest up to the date of receipt here, will be remitted, payable by the Assistant Treasurer most convenient to them.

JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JENNY LIND.—The New York *Courier*, says it learns directly, and from the very best authority, that the family difficulties which were recently said to have determined this distinguished artist to return to this country, *do not exist in the least degree; and there is no present* prospect of our hearing her again from any cause whatever.

☞ At the sale of the household furniture of the late Daniel Webster, which took place at Washington on the 18th inst, so great was the desire of persons to possess memorials of him, that an ordinary cane-seat chair, with casters, (generally occupied by Mr. Webster,) was sold for fifteen dollars, and a time piece that could have been put into his overcoat pocket, for thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

☞ The Charlestown (Mass) *Advertiser* says the Rev. Dr. Flint, of that city, "concluded a very interesting and highly instructive course of Lectures, last Sabbath evening, upon the creation of the heavens and the earth, the birth of our first parents and their banishment from Paradise. These lectures have been very fully attended throughout, and may be considered truly an intellectual feast."

HIGHWAY OF THE OCEAN.—An article in Chamber's Journal, entitled "Steam around the Cape," contains the following explanatory remarks:

"Persons who do not pay special attention to nautical matters are likely enough to suppose that, considering the large number of vessels at sea, the surface of the great ocean must be dotted over, almost in every part, with the sails of the countless fleet. This, however, is not the case; the ocean, like the land has its frequented highways and its wide regions of loneliness. If an observer, furnished with a forty-Herschel-telescope power of vision, could be elevated to a height great enough to give him a view of the whole Atlantic, he would be struck by beholding hundreds of vessels following one another upon certain lines along a very irregular course, while over a very large portion of the surface not a sail would be visible.

"Thus he would see the ships which leave this country for the Cape of India pursue at the first a south-westerly course until they reached the neighborhood of Madeira; then keep more directly to the south, at safe distance from the African coast, until they crossed the line; then stretch away again to the southwest, in the direction of South America, till they gain the zone of westerly winds; and finally, making a rather sharp turn into these winds, go bowling along before them to the eastward till they arrive at the Cape, else, if so directed, passed to the southward of it.

"On the return voyage a similar circuitous route is pursued, although the courses are in some extent reversed, the widest circuit or deviation from the direct line being made in the northern instead of the southern hemisphere. In the extensive spaces on either side of these frequented routes, few vessels will be seen. Here and there an African trader might occasionally be perceived, dodging from *port to port; or a slaver scudding swiftly across the* ocean—perhaps with a royal cruiser following steadily upon her track, like a fierce bloodhound in pursuit."

☞ DR. H TUBBS will be in Erie on Monday and Tuesday, the 4th and 5th of April at Browns Hotel where he may be consulted. For particulars see advertisement in another column. March 5 1853—43.

1853 J. B. GUNNISON, 1853
DEALER in Books, Stationery, Monthly Magazines, Cheap Publications, Sheet Music, Newspapers, Gold Pens, Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c. First door west of the Reed House, Erie, Pa. 35

H JARECKI,
BRASS FOUNDRY, west side of State Street, Erie, Pa. 38

BROWN'S NEW HOTEL.
CORNER OF STATE STRET AND PUBLIC SQUARE
ERIE PA.
H. L. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS House is now open for the accommodation of the Public. Both house and furniture are entirely new and of a quality unsurpassed by any house West of New York City, and the proprietor hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Passengers and Baggage carried to and from the cars free of charge. Southern stages leave this daily. Charges reasonable. Erie Nov. 20 1852. 23

TO PRINTERS.

JUST received at No. 9 Brown's Block, by the subscribers, a large assortment of Mather's superior
Fine Book, Job, and News Ink,
in 20, 25 and 30 lb kegs, and in cans of 15 each—Also; Red Green and Blue Ink. Those in want cannot find a better article. Erie July 17, 1852. 19 DURLIN & SLOAN

A CARD.

MRS WINSLOW TO THE LADIES.—Mrs. Winslow, an old and experienced nurse and female physician, would call the attention of the Ladies to her Soothing Syrup for children teething. It will immediately relieve them from pain, allay all spasmodic action, soften the gums, reduce inflamation, and is sure to regulate the Bowels. Depend upon it Mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

We have sold very large quantities of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup during the past six years, over 20,000 bottles the last year. We believe it the best medicine in the world for Children teething or for the cure of Dysentery and Diarrhea in Children whether it arrises from teething or any other cause It gives universal satisfaction—never heard a complaint from any one using it—never sold a medicine so universally successful in relieving pain and affecting cures In all cases above stated if taken in season relief is IMMEDIATE and ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.

CURTIS & PERKINS, Druggists, formerly of Bangor, Me—now at No 40 Courtlandt street, New York. Agents are now being established in all the principal towns in the state of New York. CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER The world is astonished at the wonderful cures performed by the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Curtis & Perkins. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases: for the cure of spinal complaints, cramp in the limbs and stomach, rheumatism in all its forms, billious cholic, chills and fever burns sore throat, and gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine are on the circulars in the hands of Agents—you may be positively sure of relief if you use it Millions of bottles of this medicine have been sold in New England the past six or eight years—it is now for the first time being introduced into all the principal towns in New York.

N B.—Be sure and call for CURTIS & PERKINS' Cramp and Pain Killer. All others bearing this name are base imitations.—Price 12½, 25, 37½, cents per bottle according to size. Also for sale those pure WILD CHERRY BITTERS, for the cure of Billious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give new life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37½ cents in Flat Bottles. Boyd & Pant, No. 40, Courtlandt street, New York, wholesale agents for all the above medicines. Application for agencies or orders for the above medicines must be directed to Curtis & Perkins, No. 40 Courtlandt street, New York. Also for sale by the following agents.—Carter & Brother, J H. Burton & Co., Erie, Pa.; Parsons & Whitmore, Westfield; J. S. Boggs, Dunkirk; A. Sexton, Warrenville, N. Y.; W. W. Wass & Co., Assinbois; Lewis H. Kelly, Painsville; Hayward, Woods & Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 1y 13

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., by John Parmeter, Esq., Mr. THOS H. ABBEY, and Miss ALMIRA M. GLAZIER, both of McKean township.

On the 21st ult., by Rev. E W. Beetle, Mr. J. M'CLENEHAN, and Miss NANCY J. SLEETH, both of Washington.

DIED.

In North East, on the 25th ult., R. S. BRAWLEY, aged 46 years.

On the 20th ult., in Green, HARRIET J., wife of Asa Preston, in the 23d year of her age.

In Washington township, on the 25th ult., of croup, JOSEPH E., son of Samuel and Lydia Reeder, aged 1 years, 6 months and 9 days.

In Lockport, on the 18th ult., of consumption, Wm. S. CHAPMAN, in the 31st year of his age.

On the 19th ult., of croup, HENRY, son of Dexter and Hannah Rich, of this city, aged 1 year and 10 months.

In Harborcreek township, on the 25th ult., of Scarlet Fever, MARY M., daughter of Norton and Mary A. Bowell, aged 5 years, 2 months and 19 days.

In McArthur, O., on the 21st ult., of Congestion of the Brain, ALBERT CASE, son of Luther S. and Eliza Ann Bort, aged 7 months and 4 days.

On the 11th ult., in Chelsea, Will county, Ill., JAMES LESTER BENNETT, in his 53d year.

In the same place on the 20th ult., MISS ARIADNE BENNETT, formerly of Shoreham, Vt.

New Advertisements

THE SOUTHERN BANK, INDIANA
J. H. WILLIAMS, President.

THE Notes of this Bank are redeemed in Wall street, New York, at ¼ per cent discount, at ¼ per cent discount at Pease Bank, Buffalo, at par in Cincinnati, and gold and silver at the counter of the Bank. The Notes will also be received from time forward at same rate of New York and Eastern Bank notes for Coin, at the Banking Office of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT. Erie, April 2 1853 C

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his stock of goods to No 1 Perry Block State street, two doors north of Arbuckle & Reed's, where he will continue to sell goods as heretofore for Cash, a shade lower than any other man dare to. JOHN SWEET. Erie, April 2, 1853. C

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A HOUSE and LOT, situate in a pleasant part of the City. For further particulars enquire at this office. April 2, 1853. C

Magazines for April.

HARPER, Putnam, Graham and Godey's Magazines just received. Also, a few copies of Thompsons Bank Note Reporter for April. Call at No.

The New York Times—Daily and Weekly.
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Times, Daily and Weekly, is respectfully commended to the attention of persons in any part of the United States, who wish to receive from the city of New York, a journal containing all the News of the day, with such Political, Literary and General discussions as have a permanent and universal interest.

The Daily Times, published every morning and evening, upon a large and handsomely printed quarto sheet of eight pages, *contains a larger amount and greater variety of Reading, Literary, Political, Religious, Educational and Miscellaneous matter than any other paper published in the United States.* The special aim of its Editor and Proprietors is to render it *the best* Family Newspaper *in the Country.* It gives regularly all the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, in all Departments, and in the most full, reliable, and satisfactory form. It has regular correspondents in London, Paris, Dublin, Constantinople, and all the other principle cities of Europe, as well as from all the points of interest on the American Continent. Its news and general correspondence is quite as complete as that of any other paper in the world. It gives regular and full Reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings; of all Public Meetings, *Political, Scientific and Religious*; of the transactions of all the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Scientific Associations, and generally of whatever has interest or value for any portion of the community.

In its department of LITERATURE, ART, and GENERAL SCIENCE it has a Corps of regular Contributors, comprising some of the leading writers and most eminent *men in the United States, including* distinguished clergymen of all denominations, and not surpassed for the ability and interest of their articles by the writers for any newspaper in the Country. Among the articles now in course of publication in its columns, and to be continued from time to time, are, (1) a series of Letters from the South, upon the resources, industry, and general character of the Southern States, by a gentlemen of ability, practical experience, and general knowledge; (2) a series of articles by a distinguished Southern writer, entitled, "The Great Conversationists," giving personal, biographical, and critical sketches, from personal acquaintance of Jefferson, Calhoun, Hayne, Dr Cooper, Legare, and other distinguished public men; (3) a series entitled, "Leaves from the Diary of a New York Clergyman," written by one of the most eminent American divines, and giving personal reminiscences of the greatest interest; (4) Letters from the Manufacturing Districts of New England; embodying the results of personal study and observation; (5) Literary Papers, Reviews, Sketches, &c., by a Southern gentlemen of eminence as an author and divine,—the writer of the Letter entitled "North and South," published in the Times some months since, which attracted such general attention; and others of similar character, upon a great variety of topics, and from various pens. Neither labor and expense will be spared to make this Literary and Miscellaneous Department of the Daily Times superior to that of any other paper in the United States.

In its Political, Social, and Religious discussions, (and it freely canvasses every topic of interest that may arise in any of these departments,) the Times aims to be Conservative in such a way as shall best promote Reform. Its main reliance for all improvement, personal, social, and political, is upon the principles of Christianity and Republican Freedom: it will seek, therefore, at all times, the advancement of the one and the preservation of the other. It will inculcate devotion to the Union and the Constitution, obedience to Law, and a jealous love of that personal and civil Liberty which constitutions and laws are made to preserve. While it will assert and exercise the right freely to discuss every subject of public interest, it will not encourage or countenance any improper interference, on the part of the people of one locality, with the institutions, or even the prejudices of any other. It will seek to allay rather than excite agitation:—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue:—to courage and advance Education:—to promote Economy, Concord, and Justice in every section of our country:—to elevate and enlighten public sentiment, and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion,—in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs.

The Times is under the Editorial management and control of HENRY J. RAYMOND, and maintains such principles and measures as he may deem essential to the public good,—without special devotion to the dogmas of any party, and with no desire to promote any interests less broad than those of all sections and all the people of our Common Country.

The following are a few of the many testimonials of public Press to the character of the Times:

From the Congregationalist, (Boston,) Jan. 7.

Almost every clergyman wishes to take some one good secular paper. Many, who have been continually offended with its Universalist and Socialist tendencies, have taken the New York Weekly *Tribune*, on account of the low price at which it has been *afforded*, and the excellence of its news department, its report of lectures, and its foreign correspondence. We are prepared, however, after a month's experience, to recommend the New York Weekly Times, as *the cheapest, and by far its best secular journal within the circle of our knowledge* for the use of well informed clergymen, who desire to be kept acquainted with what is passing in the secular world, to get a glimpse at state weekly interesting the great commercial emporium of our nation, and who wish to be well read in literary and other foreign matters. It has all the vivacity and raciness of a city paper, without the taint of transcendental cant which pervades that journal, while its discussions of current topics are manly and common sense; its political essays conceived in a spirit of honor and integrity; its Congressional summary as readable as any veracious history of the proceedings of that remarkably stupid body can be expected to be made, and its foreign correspondence racy and reliable. So far as it manifests any religious leanings, they are rather toward, than away from, that system of truth which we accept and love, and its moral tone is higher and purer than is usual among the brethren of the strictly secular press. It is the most convenient for family reading, and as next to no advertisements at all are admitted, its weekly amount of matter is very large. We have kept a file of it for the past year, which we value very much for reference, and we are quite sure that no man who has read it during the past year will be willing to do without it the next. One Dollar from the clergyman, two dollars being its regular price to the community at large, sent to the New York Weekly Times, in a prepaid envelope, containing a dollar bill, will secure it for the current year. We have made these remarks simply for the benefit of our clerical readers, and without any interested motive, as will appear when we remark that we do not even enjoy the privilege of an exchange with the Times, but have bought it and paid for it, because it was worth the money to us.

From the Louisville (Kentucky,) Journal.

The New York Daily Times.—This valuable paper commenced its second volume on the 18th inst., and we are happy to say that its success has been so great that the proprietors have been compelled to increase the size of the sheet to double its original dimensions. *It is one of the ablest papers in the United States*, and we know of no Eastern paper better suited for the family circle. Its news is always complete, its essays of a high order, and its literary selections of the best description. The Editor, H. J. Raymond, Esq., is one of the ablest writers for the daily press in all the State of New York, and is in every way worthy of the rich prosperity that has rewarded his labors.

To those who wish an able New York City paper, we heartily commend the Daily Times as one that cannot fail to give satisfaction, as a *commercial, political literary newspaper.* We know of no daily paper that gives a greater amount of interesting reading matter than the New York Times, and it is furnished to mail subscribers at five dollars per annum, and we do not know how five dollars can be better invested.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We have been waiting some time for an eligible opportunity to say a few words respecting the New York Daily Times. It is about the best-write paper in the country, and in point of intellectual labor, copiousness of information, general and impressive ability, and the power of handling gracefully and with the effect a large variety of subjects, it is without precedent or compeer in American journalism. *It comes nearer to our ideal of an American newspaper than anything before undertaken on this Continent.*

From the Great Barrington (Mass) Courier.

The New York Daily Times.—This very able journal is fast taking the lead in the estimation of our community, and, we presume also, in that of other portions of the country, as the most sound, conservative, and reliable organ which the party and the Union require at this particular juncture of our affairs. For political and literary essays, for its editorial matter, for the news of the day, &c., &c., it stands unrivalled. It is now only about two years old, but though an infant, it is yet a giant in strength and intellect. Many of our citizens feel that they must have a city paper, and to all such we would say, by all means subscribe for the New York Daily or Weekly Times. We shall, as opportunity may offer, endeavor what we can to extend the circulation and promote the interests of this invaluable Journal.

From the Vermont Freeman.

We have no hesitation in saying that, in condensation, in the vast amount and variety of the matter brought out in each number, and in the taste and discrimination exhibited, the Times is, as a newspaper, thus far, one of the very best in the United States.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

The Times is now one of the largest, neatest, cheapest, and ablest papers in America. The Times has but just entered on its second year, and such evidences of prosperity, show that the talent, energy, and enterprise of its conductors are properly appreciated.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The Times is by far the cheapest, ablest, and most enlightened paper in the United States. And it would not be going too far to say that there are very few public journals, of any class or character, here or elsewhere, which combine more talent, spirit, cultivation, and resources than this new enterprise. There is no cheap press in any country which surpasses it in excellence and in all the branches of knowledge, usefulness, and merit, it is vastly superior to the great mass of those prints which have, by a sort of general indifference to real worth, become popular and profitable. We hope to see the Times supplanting certain sheets which have acquired a notoriety, at home and abroad, wholly discreditable to the taste and intelligence of the American people.

In addition to the striking merits of the various editorial bureaux of the Times, which are all under the charge of men of practiced ability; it has a foreign correspondence extending through the principal capitals of Europe, which give it great interest, and we happen to know that the commercial department of the paper is under the control of a gentleman of large experience in financial and mercantile affairs, and who is both well qualified and reliable. We commend the Times to the favor of this community, *as one of the very best newspapers of the day*; and as such, entirely entitled to its patriality and confidence.

The DAILY TIMES is sent by mail to any part of the United States for Five Dollars a year. The postage, paid in advance at the office where delivered, is $1 56.

The New York WEEKLY TIMES, published on a sheet of the same size, contains a selection from the most interesting matter contained in the Daily, with a copious Summary of the Foreign and Domestic News, Literary Matter, Correspondence, Editorials, &c., &c. It is sent to the subscribers by mail at the low rate of Two Dollars a year; Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars, when sent to one address.

Clergymen of all denominations can receive the Weekly *at the lowest club price.* Upon the Daily, owing to its extremely low rate, no deductions can be made.

Specimen copies in all cases sent when desired.

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RAYMOND, JONES & CO., Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New York City.

News by Telegraph and Mail.

Arrival of the Georgia.

Two Weeks Later from California.—Nearly Two Millions in Gold.

New York, March 28.

The United States mail steamship Georgia, from Aspinwall reached her wharf at 9 o'clock this evening, bringing advices from San Francisco to the 1st of March, two weeks later than our last advices.

The Georgia left Aspinwall on the 19th inst. She brins 250 passengers, and $1,680,000 in gold on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of passengers.

The steamship Winfield Scott arrived at San Francisco from Panama, having lost forty passengers by yellow fever.

The steamship Monumental City sailed from San Francisco on the 16th February for Australia.

The markets at San Francisco were very quiet.

Breadstuffs had declined. Flour was selling at $9 50 per barrel.

Provisions were in active demand, and prices tending to an advance.

The news from the mines continues highly favorable. *The yield of gold is still large.*

The general condition of the mines is improving, with a more plentiful supply of provisions at a cheaper rates.

Crimes of every grade, robberies, and other atrocities are increasing in the mines to an alarming extent.

The rainy season was about setting in.

More Californians were leaving for Australia.

The advices from the Sandwich Islands give currency to a report, that steps were being taken there towards the annexation of the islands to the United States.

The ship Gen. Washington, from Philadelphia, and brig Juliet, from Baltimore, had arrived at San Francisco.

Philadelphia Appointments.

Washington, March 26.

It seems now to be settled that the following appointments will be sent to the Senate for confirmation:

Collector of Port—Hon. Chas. Brown.
Postmaster—Gideon G. Westcott.
Naval Officer—N. B. Eldred.
Surveyor—Reuben C. Hale, of Mifflin Co.
Navy Agent—Capt. Alfred Gay.
Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania—Col. Wynkoop, of Schuylkill.

Col. Richard R. Young will be appointed Deputy Surveyor.

From Havana.

Charlestown, S. C., March 25.

The Isabel arrived from Havana, where she left on the 22d. Mr. King's health is much improved.

Serious disturbances have occurred among the troops at Santiago. Some soldiers were ordered to be punished when the corporals refused to inflict it. They were arrested and sentenced to death. The remainder threatened a revolt.

It is rumored that the clipper Lady Suffolk landed with a cargo of slaves, which is however believed to be untrue.

The British steamer Devastation arrived at Havana on the 21st. The weather was fine.

The political prisoners were not sentenced. Commercial matters remain unchanged.

New York, March, 28.

The rumor from Washington, at 3 o'clock, this P. M. is that John O'Sullivan will be Post Master of this city.

The Steamer Franklin, with four days later news from Europe, and the Georgia, with a fortnight's later news from California, will be up between 6 and 9 o'clock.

The steamer Crescent City for Aspinwall, and Cherokee for New Orleans, via Havana, sailed this P. M, the former crowded with passengers.

A letter from Antigua, dated March 6th, states that one of the boats of the lost ship Golden Light, reached that island the day previous.

Those on board and were all well, and would probably take passage in the Sylph for this port.

Watertown, March 23.

Two men calling themselves Benson and Morgan, were arrested at Cape Vincent this morning, for passing $1 notes altered to $5's on Newark, N. J. and Brookport Exchange Banks. They had a large amount of altered notes in their possession, and had passed $300 in Kingston, Canada.

Cincinnati, March 29.

An immense meeting was held last evening to nominate an independent ticket for city officers, to sustain Common Schools in opposition to the encroachments of Roman Catholics in regard to them. All political lines were laid aside, and candidates were selected with a view to the school question.

Great indignation was expressed at the attempt of foreign ecclesiastics to interfere with our common schools.

New York, March 26.

It is expected that the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the legality of the Broadway R. R grant will be delivered on Saturday.

Dreadful Railroad Accident—5 Lives Lost.

Baltimore, March 28.

A dreadful railroad accident took place on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last night, seventy miles west of Cumberland, by which five lives were lost, and several persons seriously wounded.

The accident was caused by the cars getting detached and running off the track,

Daniel Holt, of the firm of Holt & Maltby, was killed. He was a well-known Baltimorean, engaged in shipping oysters to California and the Western States, by which he had accumulated a handsome fortune.

A young lady and child, names unknown were killed

Mr. Lane, (not known where from.) was killed.

Mr. Sollie, a stranger, was killed.

This is the first accident upon the road, by which any passengers were killed. Mrs. Turner and family, of Steubenville, Ohio, were among those slightly injured. It is feared that two or three of the passengers were mortally wounded. The accident was wholly unavoidable.

THE NEW BUFFALO VARIETY STORE!
209 Main street, next door to O. G. Steele Bookstore

WHERE can be found the most complete assortment of *Fancy Goods, Toys, Willow and Wooden Ware, Fire Works, Bird Cages, Seeds, Beads, Combs, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Perfumery, Pins, Needles, Percussion Caps, Steel Goods, Jewelry, Brushes, Housekeeping Articles, Yankee Notions, &c., &c.*

From the nature of this business it is impossible to enumerate every article in an advertisement. As new goods, are being added daily, and this kind of business includes almost everything, the prices at this establishment shall be as low as the lowest, the stock will be continually replenished as new goods appear in the market. Having connection with a house in New York City, I can offer inducements rarely met with. Grocers, fancy dealers and others will find it to their interest to give me a call before making purchases, and compare prices. Attentive and obligating assistants will be in attendance and every inducement offered to dealers. The store being the largest of the kind in the city ample room is given to display the goods at the best advantage. The Motto is "Large Sales and Small Profits."

☞ Particular attention paid to Peddlers goods.

*** Fire works at Manufacturers prices.

Buffalo, March 26 1853—3m16 WM. F. KENDALL.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO Hundred American Axmen will find steady employment on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at high rates of wages, near St. Louis. TRUESDAIL & SANBORN.
March 26, 1853 3t46

TIMOTHY SEED, a superior article at
March 26 '53—46 TIBBALS & HAYES.

FOR RENT.—The rooms over the Jewelry Store of the subscriber in William's Block on State street, being in the central and business part of the city, are well situated for office purposes. March 26 '53-46. THO'S. M. AUSTIN.

NEW YORK STORE REMOVED:
TO PARK ROW 2 DOORS FROM BROWN'S HOTEL.
DRY GOODS FOR THE MILLION.

THE Subscribers are happy to inform their customers and the public that they have removed from State st., to the above store, where they are prepared to offer their customers and the citizens of Pennsylvania the best assortment of goods and the lowest prices west of New York City, the system of low prices adopted and carried out by us from the commencement of our business to the present time, has been of great benefit to all who have had the wisdom to reap its advantages, and the patronage which has been bestowed upon us by a discriminating public, has assured us that our efforts have been appreciated, having from the first pursued the plan of reducing prices to the lowest living rates, we intend to follow it up, and to furnish our customers, with the most varied and extensive stock of the best and cheapest goods west of New York City, the decree has gone forth and the proof circulated among the people that the New York store is the place to purchase your dry goods, our facilities are such, that we shall know no competition in business. We shall be in the receipt of new and durable goods weekly, through the season. Please remember that you can buy more goods, for the same money at the New York store than at any other store west of New York. MERRICK & DAVIS.
Erie, March 26 1853—46 3 doors from Brown's Hotel.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY!
OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT
Capital $300,000—All paid in.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to effect insurance in the above well known responsible company. The Ætna has been in operation over 23 years and its capi al is sound and unimpaired.

Having promptly adjusted and paid their losses incurred at the late fire in this City, they hope for a continuation of favor from the business community. They will ever find them prompt and honorable in the adjustment of losses. Office in Wright's Block with J. D. Dunlap, Esq.

I received this day the amount I had insured in Ætna Insurance Company, which was lost at the late fire on French street.
GEORGE KELLOGG.

O. H. IRISH, General Insurance Agent.
Erie, March 26 1853. 46

New Goods by Express!

I AM receiving a new supply of dress goods and trimmings; also embroidery of the very latest spring styles, Bonnets and Ribbons, Gloves and Hosiery, Shawls; also a large amount of staple goods which will be offered at unusual low rates. I am determined to sell goods at such low rates as will indnece all to buy at the cheap cash store of JNO. B. COCH'S.
Erie March 26 1853. 46

FOR RENT.—The Room now in the occupancy of C. Keib, as a Barber Shop, in the basement of Jacob Koch's Clothing Store, is for rent. Gas fixtures have been introduced. Possession given 1st of April Apply to
Erie March 26 1853—46 J. KOCH.

Carriage for Sale.

BEING about to leave Erie, I will sell on reasonable terms, as to price and time of payment, a roomy, handsomely finished and substantially built carriage, accommodating four persons.
Erie, March 26 1853—45. W. MAXWELL WOOD.

For Rent.

THE Store Room now occupied by the subscriber is now offered for rent, possession given the first of April. For terms etc., enquire of the subscriber on the premises corner of 8th and State st., Erie. March 26 1853—46 AZRO GOFF.

Vocal Music.

THE Vocal Music Instructions given by W WILLING to Children and adults, will be continued and extended so far as to include Piano, Melodeon or Guitar accompanyment for the same price, two dollars a term of twenty lessons, in advance, each pupil furnishing his own Music at pleasure. Time from 6 to 8 P. M, Monday and Thursday, at my Music rooms, up stairs. Commencement of the new quarter Monday 4th of April next.

All persons wishing to witness the manner of instruction, are respectfully invited to call at any time. WM. WILLING.
Erie, March 26 1853. 46

New Spring Goods!

WE are in receipt by Express from New York, new spring styles of Muslin De Lain, Poplins, Silk Warp Lustures, Ginghams, Merrimac and Cocheco Prints: also, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 24 yards bleached sheetings and shirtings, Irish Linens, &c. TIBBALS & HAYES.
Erie, March 26 1853—46 No. 1 Brown's Block.

Another Great Discovery.

VOSBURGH'S Hair Compound, for restoring, beautifying and softening the hair. This valuable preparation cleanses the hair and removes the dandruff, stops the hair from coming out, renders it soft, pliable, moist, glossy and curly, and will retain all these beautiful qualities longer with less trouble and at less expense than any other preparation now in existance. If one bottle should not have the desired effect try another which will if properly applied produce the wonderful effect. Sold by CARTER & BROTHER and J. H. BURTON & CO., Erie.
March 19 1853. 41

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Alvah Robinson of the borough of Edinboro, in said county, represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house now occupied by him as a tavern in said borough, he therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he as in duty bound will &c.
Edinboro, March 26 1853. ALVAH ROBINSON.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the borough of Edinboro, and county aforesaid, in which the above mentioned inn or tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify, that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers, and that the above applicant Alvah Robinson, is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers.

Signed.—W. M. McClaughey, A. W. Jackson, Geo. P. Kepler, Isaac Vantassel, M. Phelps, E. W. Gerish, J. J. Culbertson, A. Lick, A. C. Culbertson, Wm. Hamilton, F. C. Yunk C. H. Bartlett. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County

THE Petition of William F. Benton of the township of McKean in the county of Erie respectfully represents that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers at the house he now occupies at McKean Corners. He therefore prays the honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern and he as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.
McKean, March 16th 1853 WILLIAM F. BENTON.

We, the undersigned citizens of McKean township, in which the above inn or tavern prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that William F. Benton the above applicant is of good repute for honesty and temperance and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers

Signed:—William F. Potter, Truman Buck, Cephus Brainard, Wm. D. Lamson, H. W. Mix, L. Fayette Lamson, T. D. Chellis, Erasmus Washburn, Hartley Lamson, L. B. Hopkins Harrison M. Barnes, J. M. Nightman, D. W. Owens, Jr., Isaac Halsted, David Hervel, John Crandall, Thomas Marsh, James S. Morrison, S. E. Tallmadge. 3t46

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions of Erie County.

THE Petition of Benedict Shlaudeker in said county, respectfully represents, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, at the house in the west ward of the city of Erie, lately occupied by F. Knoll in said county. He therefore prays the Honorable Court to grant him a license for keeping a public inn or tavern, and he, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.
Erie, March 16 1853—43. BENEDICT SHLAUDEKER.

We, the subscribers, citizens of the west ward of the city of Erie in which the above inn or tavern, prayed to be licensed is proposed to be kept, do certify that B. Shlaudeker the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that such an inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers

Signed:—P. Hall, J. R. Cochran, Geo. W. Hughes, Tho's. Hughes, O. A. Landon, W. A. Brown, Jacob Rinderknecht, Wm. Kendall, M. Knoll, S. W. Keefer, A. L. Davis R. A. Rees. 3t45

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES.

FOR Gardening, housecleaning, or any out of door work, which soil the hands. They are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure. By wearing these gloves the hands are made soft and white

Ladies' Bleaching Mitts,

May be worn while sewing or sleeping.

LADIES' DRESS PROTECTORS,

to prevent the soiling of dresses under the arms by perspiration

For sale, wholesale by Goodyears 96 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. J. &H. Phillips, Pittsburgh and at retail by all country merchants.
March 19, 1853. 3m45

ENGRAVING.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all descriptions of engraving on wood, lettering Spoons, Rings &c., Dies, Engines, Stamps of steel or brass made to order. Orders from abroad accompanied by drawings and full directions, promptly dispatched, and on the most liberal terms. M B FETTIT.
Fredonia, March 19 1853. 43

Store to Let.

A THREE story brick store to let enquire of
Erie, March 19 1853—43 CLARK & McCARTER.

Writing and Drawing.

MR ALFRED GRAY respectfully announces to the citizens of Erie, that he has engaged room No. 31 at Brown's Hotel, for the purpose of giving instruction in the Arts of Writing and Mono-Chromatic Drawing. Lessons of two hours each will be given from 2 till 4 P. M., commencing on Monday 21st inst—Number of lessons in writing, eighteen. Tuition, $2 per scholar. In drawing the pupil will have an opportunity of executing three pieces at a tuition of $3. The two first pieces will be common size, the third will be of any size that the pupil may dictate. Specimens of Mr. Gray's drawing can be seen during the week at Loomis' Jewelry Store. Erie March 16 1853 45

Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Erie County, to me direct, I shall expose to sale at public Vendue or outcry at the Court House in the City of Erie, on Saturday the 13th day of April A. D. 1853, at 2 o'clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of Frederick Sheaff, late of the city of Erie, dec'd., of, in and to the following described piece or parcel of land lying in lot No. 2702 in the city of Erie aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by third street, on the east by in lot No. 2699, on the south by in lot No 2701, and on the west by lot No. 2703, (there being an alley on the east side of said lot,) with the appurtenances.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth upon confirmation of sale the balance in three equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises. CASMIER SEIGEL,
Erie, March 12, 1853—3t44. Executor.

Water Lots at Public Auction.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed the 23d day of Jan., 1838, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in Erie, on Saturday the 14th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the remaining unsold water lots, in front of the second section of the town of Erie. The lots are thirty-three feet in width and extend to about 18 feet water. A plan and map of the lots will be exhibited at the sale, and may be seen at the office of the subscriber any time previous to the sale.

TERMS.—One-fifth down, the balance in four equal annual payments with annual interest, secured by bond and mortgage.
JAMES WILLIAMS.
Erie March 12 1853—4t44. Com of sales.

CABINET WARE, CABINET WARE!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES,

THE subscribers would adopt this method of returning their sincere thanks to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to them, and would state that they have just received from the City of New York and extensive assortment of

CABINET WARE,

embracing Mahogany Sofas of different styles, Mahogany French Bedsteads and Chairs, Mahogany Tables, with and without Marble Tops, with a list of other articles too numerous for newspaper detail, all of which are offered at prices lower than they can be procured in any other establishment west of New York. This is said in no spirit of empty boast, but from a conviction of its truth, and will find who may take the trouble to institute a personal examination.

They continue to manufacture all varieties of Cabinet Ware—They hold themselves in constant readiness to furnish, at the shortest notice, articles of whatever style or quality. Confident of their ability to give satisfaction, they invite to their stock, and their facilities for doing good and cheap work, the attention of the citizens of the city and county.

Mattresses of all sizes kept constantly on hand.
Erie, July 14, J. H. RIBLET & Co.

A LARGE and beautiful lot of Bonnett ribbons for fall and winter trade, selected with due regard to the prevailing fashions at Erie Oct. 9 1852—52 G. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHEETINGS, Shirtings, stripe Shirtings Ticking Canton Flannel &c., at No. 6, Tracy's Block Cheapside.
Erie Oct. 9 1852. 99 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his farm situate on the Lexington road, three miles from Girard, Erie county, for sale. It contains 80 acres of Land, 60 of which are under a good state of improvement; has erected thereon a good two story frame House, the necessary barns, sheds and outhouses; a good orchard of grafted fruit; is well watered, and the uncleared land abounds in good sawing timber, and there are two saw-mills within a quarter of a mile Terms made easy, and title indisputable. Enquire of the subscriber living in the village of Girard
March 5 1853—3m43. ADAM LAUGHLIN.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted on the estate of Thomas M'Cammon, late of Elk Creek township, Erie Co., dec'd. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment without delay. Wm. McCammon,
March 6, '53—6t37 Administrator.

FOR SALE.

FIVE acres of land adjoining the village of Albion, on which is a good house and barn and some fruit trees, and well watered, also, twenty-two acres of land adjoining the same, the lots or each part will be sold separately to suit the purchaser. Terms of payment will be made easy, if not sold before the 20th of April it will be for rent until sold. For terms apply to C. W. Cross, Agent, in the village of Albion.
Albion, Feb. 12, 1853. *3m40

PITTSBURGH ALMANACS.—A large supply just received at Erie, Feb. 12—19 DURLIN & SLOAN'S.

New Music Store.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has opened an entire new stock of music and musical instruments at the store he formerly occupied in Beebe's block. Thanking the public for the favors formerly bestowed upon him he asks a continuance of their patronage hoping that he will be able to give satisfaction.—He has on hand the very best of Piano Fortes, Melodians and so called Seraphims, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, and all kinds of small string and wind instruments, instrument trimmings, and in short every thing usually found in a music store Instruments tuned and repaired—old instruments taken in exchange for new, also, parlor organs, and melodians, with two key boards and six stops, and any other instruments not on hand will be furnished to order. Pianos to rent. All persons wanting music or musical instruments will please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Mr. W. continues to give lessons as before.
Erie Feb. 19 1853—40 WM. WILLING.

20 BBLS. Molasses, also 10 bbls. Stewart's best Honey Syrup for sale by Nov. 6—26 PERRETT & GRAY.

1853 1853

NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE!
INSURED.—NO TRANSHIPMENT.

THIS fine coal lots of forty first class Canal Boats on the Hudson River, and Erie Canal—running in connection with lines on the Ohio and Illinois Canals,—also, with Steamboats and Propellers on the Western Lakes, and daily lines of steamers on the Illinois, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

PROPRIETORS:

HUGH ALLEN, & CO., - - - - - - New York,
ALLEN, OATMAN & CO., - - - Foot of Main-St., Buffalo.

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO

R. L. Howell formerly of the West'n Lake Boat Line.
C. H. Canfield, " N. Y. & O., W'n States Line. } Broad
Jas. C. Oatman, " New York & Cincinnati Line. } st. N. Y.
Hugh Allen, " Eckford Line.

Mark Goods "N. Y. & MISS. LINE," Ship Daily, Pier 4, Foot Broad Street, New York.
Jan 29, 1853—38. GEO. J. MORTON, Agent, Erie

Bibles and Prayer Books.

JUST received from D. Appleton & Co., the best assortment of Bibles and Prayer Books ever offered in this market.—Call and examine them at No 9, Brown's Hotel.
Erie Feb 26—41, DURLIN & SLOAN

Hartford Fire Insurance Company!

OFFICE NO. 16, STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.
INCORPORAEED 1810 Charter perpetual. Authorized capital $250,000 Subscribed Capital $150,000. Real and Personal property of all kinds, insured as low as the risk will admit.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
H. Huntington, President.

Albert Day,	Calvin Day,
James Goodwin,	Job Allyn,
Charles Boswell,	John P. Brace,
Henry Keney,	Charles J. Russ.

A. F. WILMARTH, Sec'y.
CHRISTOPHER C. LYMAN, Agent, Sec'y.
J. J. LINES, Agent, Erie, Pa.

☞ Office in the Reading Room, in Gunnison's Building
Feb. 26, 1853.

Notice.

ANY Person having claims against Becker & Rust, or either of the firm will please present their bills to Wm. B. Lane, Esq. BECKER & RUST.
Erie, Feb. 26 1853. 2m42

Empires are Awake.

WE are just beginning to receive our first purchase of spring goods, the first goods rec'd in Erie this spring. This community has been g ued long enough about buying old stocks of goods at 25 to 50 per cent lower than new goods could be sold this year, any one can soon be convinced by examining our piles of new goods that dry goods can and will be sold at the Empires this year at less prices than were ever sold before in any market: of domestic goods we have the agency of a number of manufacturing establishments with will enable us to job goods to the trade as low as any jobbing house in New York.
Feb. 26 1853—42 CADWELL & BENNETT.

Seeds! Seeds!!

FRESH, Garden, Flower seeds a large supply of all kinds some of which we have received from a celebrated seed store in England, our stock of seed is too numerous to mention. Farmer's, Gardner's and others are invited to call and examine
Erie, Feb 26 1853—42. CLARK & McCARTER.

Almanacs.

GREELEY'S whig Almanac,
Loomis' Pitts. "
" Bing. "
" Farmer's (German Form.) do.
At No. 8, Brown's Hotel. DURLIN & SLOAN.
Erie Feb. 19 1853. 41

Burnt Out, But Yet Alive.

AND will be happy to see his old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with a call, at *No. 9 Reed House*, on French street, nearly opposite his old stand. Pay attention all who buy clothing that my motto is to

UNDERSELL ALL OTHERS IN THE TRADE.

There are some in the Clothing trade who call themselves men and they will tell you that my clothing is eastern made, second hand, &c., or I could not sell so cheap. It is their policy to say so. But the people won't believe them The citizens are awake; they have been gulled long enough and can't stand it any longer, and the universal cry is go to WOOD & CO'S, clothing, he is in town yet and if you want to buy he has everything you want in the clothing line, you can depend upon what he says; if you buy and don't like the goods after you get home bring them back and get your money; he won't say "I don't know you, well I think you bought that some one place." What he says is truth and truth must and will prevail. A word, our goods are all cut and made by the most practical workmen and under our own supervision. All I ask is a look before you buy, and be convinced that *I will sell 50 per cent cheaper than any house in the state.* I invite all, particularly the mechanic, laborer and farmer as it is to their interest and can save time and expense.

Don't forget the number, No 9 Reed House, on French street, opposite the burnt district, for Wood defies the world to compete with him in prices, quality and durability, so come one, come all and give him a trial, that is all he asks. Signed by five hundred Citizens.

N. B —Boys Clothing of all sizes always on hand
Erie, Feb. 19 1853—41. N. WOOD & CO.

FOR RENT.

THE farm of the late Samuel Barr, dec'd, situated on the Ridge Road about 11 miles from Erie is offered for rent for a term of two years or longer,—possession given first of April. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, there are about one hundred acres of improveme nt, good buildings and a fine young orchard on the premises. For further particulars enquire of the family on the farm or of MATTHEW N. BARR.
Erie, Feb. 19 1853—41. Erie Steam Foundry.
Gazette copy 3t.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE old and well known establishment of the subscribers, on French st, in the city of Erie, has been removed to the three story brick building, recently erected on the same street, one door north of the old stand, where the public will be served with *Boots and Shoes* of all descriptions with promptness and at the lowest possible rates consistent with the cost of the work. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, and determined to spare no endeavors to give satisfaction on the score both of quality and price, they hope to merit and secure the continued support and encouragement of the community.
Erie, Feb 26 1853—42. J. & J. WILLIAMS.

175 BUSHELS Clover Seed, 100 do Grass seed, for sale by
Feb 26 '53—41 CLARK & McCARTER.

ALTRINGHAM Carrot seed, this comes to us highly recommended from England as a field Carrot, grows to a good size and is of a rich color, deep yellow.
Erie, Feb. 26 '53—41 CLARK & McCARTER.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS.
SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
NICOLSON & WRIGHT,
Importers and Jobbers of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods,

HAVING removed from 54 Cedar Street, to the New Marble Building, 93 *Liberty Street*, (four doors west of Broadway,) would invite the attention of dealers in distant cities and towns to a very extensive and rich stock of Silks and Fancy Dry Goods consisting of

RIBBONS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
WHITE GOODS, GLOVES,
SILKS, DELAINES,
SHAWLS, PARASOLS,
MILLINARY ARTICLES, &c.

An examination of our Goods and prices will, we think, convince Country Dealers that we can offer them fully as advantageous terms as any house in New York—if not better. We pay particular attention to the *auction sales*, and if goods are selling at less prices than they can be imported—as is sometimes the case—we shall see that our customers will realize all the benefit accruing from such sales. We are at all times willing to exhibit our stock to buyers, whether they purchase or not; we do not consider it any trouble to show our goods.

☞ Cash and close time purchasers are especially invited to give us a call From our facilities, we are convinced that we can sell them at such rates as must prove satisfactory.
NICOLSON & WRIGHT, 93 Liberty Street.
March 5, 1853. 3m43

Brown's New Hotel for Rent.

THE Proprietor of the above House situate on the corner of state street and public square, proposes to lease it for a term of years. The house was new built of brick expressly for a Hotel in 1852 and has all the modern improvements, with good barn, stables, outhouses, &c, furniture entirely new from cellar to attic, manufactured expressly for the house.

The house has a location unsurpassed by any in the United States. To any person wishing to rent, an opportunity is here offered seldom heard of.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Erie County for the year A. D. 1852, as per Auditor's Report of the 6th January, A. D. 1853, as follows:

Jan. 1852. To cash in Treasury, per Auditor's Report,	$529 64
To cash from County Commissioners on requisition for 1852,	2000 00
To cash from sundry persons, per statement of Treasurer,	841 41
Am't of Warrants in circulation at this date, Jan. 6, 1853,	532 35
Total,	$3,903 40

EXPENDITURES.

By Cash paid sundry bills as per vouchers on file.		
By Cash paid for Drugs and Medicines, Oils, etc.,		$46 75
do do Shoe making,		38 38
do do Coffins for House Paupers,		23 25
do do Coffins for Out-Door Paupers,		77 00
do do Blacksmithing,		22 61
do do Conveying Paupers to poor house,		31 50
do do Work on Farm,		71 91
do do Work in House for two years,		153 94
do do Support of out-door Paupers,		819 25
do do Physician's bill out-door Paup'rs,		119 05
do do " " In-door "		120 00
do do Butchering on Farm,		4 00
do do Justices orders to remove Paupers,		6 17
do do Merchandize and Groceries,		523 64
do do Provisions purchased,		21 76
do do Sheep purchased,		285 31
do do Farm Tools and repairing,		37 45
do do Hospital expenses small-pox,		36 34
do do Tin Ware,		10 18
do do One pair working Oxen,		100 00
do do Wood and Coal,		153 66
do do Physician's bill attending small pox cases at Hospital,		28 86
do do Wm. Folwell's bill, taking care of sick at Hospital, small-pox cases,		77 00
do do Conveying Lunatics to State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, and cash paid for their support,		330 51
do do Keeping Foundlings,		168 69
do do Bridles, Harness and Fly-Netts,		10 68
do do Steward's salary,		475 00
do do Printing annual statement and Gazette,		20 25
do do Directo.s' Counsel,		19 00
do do Pump for Poor House,		4 25
do do Directors Salary,		90 00
do do Clerk's Salary,		50 00
do do Sufferers steamboat America,		197 78
do do Repairs on Poor House,		11 86
do do Treasurer's fees,		64 78
		$3766 20
By am't of Warrants in circulation at last settlement,	$3 97	
By cash in Treasury, Jan. 6, 1853,	70 23	
		140 20
Total,		$3306 40

We the undersigned Auditors of Erie county, having met together at the office of the County Commissioners of said county, and having carefully examined the accounts of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of said county, do report them correct as above stated. Given under our hands and seals this 6th day of January, A. D. 1853.

PLAVEL BUTTS, [L. S.]
SAMUEL REEDER, [L. S.]
OREN REED, [L. S.]

Products of the Poor House Farm for the year 1852.

454 bushels Wheat,	502 bushels Corn,		
177 " Oats,	126 "	Barley,	
73½ " Clover Seed,	215 "	Potatoes,	
400 " Turnips,	25 "	Carrots,	
15 " Onions,	15 "	Beets,	
1700 heads Cabbage,	25 tons	Hay,	
6844 pounds Pork,	1034 pounds	Beef,	
2954 " Mutton,			

Stock on the Farm.

2 Horses,	1 pair Working Oxen,
9 Cows,	4 head Young Cattle,
	25 Stock Hogs.

Inmates of House as per last report, March 1st, 1852, 65
Admitted during the year, 115
180
Dismissed during the year, 90
Removed by friends, 2
Sent to State Lunatic Hospital, 3
Deaths during the year, 11
In the House at this date, 75
180

Whole number of In Door Paupers at this date, 75
Males 46, Females 29.

Ages under one year 3; from one to five years 3; from five to fifteen years 1; from fifteen to twenty-five years 7; from twenty-five to forty years 13; from forty to sixty years 22; from sixty to seventy-five years 14, over seventy-five 5.

Where Born.—Germany 8, Ireland 20, England 4, Scotland 1, Canada 1, State of New York 13, New Jersey 1, Connecticut 1, Vermont 2, Erie county, Pa., 10, Erie county Poor House 3, other Counties of Penn'a 3.

Length of time in the bounds of Erie county before becoming Paupers.—28 were less than six months, 22 were from six months to two years, but not citizens, 15 were citizens or their children.

Time in the House.—8 have been in since the opening of the house, 7 have been over three years, 15 from one to three years, remainder came in during the year

Physical and Mental Condition.—Blind 1, Partially blind 2, Deaf and Dumb 1, Deformed 2, Suffering from old age 9, Crippled (permanently) 11, Insane 5, Idiots 8.

Causes so far as can be ascertained of their becoming Paupers—Intemperance 19, do of parents and husbands 7, Seduction and its consequences 6, old age 5, sickness and accidents 12, Infancy and Insanity 13.

The first six months of the past year were marked by the prevalence of sickness in the house. Malignant diseases prevailed during that time to a very alarming extent. Of the past six months the very reverse has been the case with the inmates—the highest grade of health for a like period of time ever enjoyed. But three deaths have occurred in the house since last July. Of these one was from old age, one from disease of the heart and one from apoplexy.

Out Door Paupers.—Weekly allowance has been granted to 15 out door Paupers—5 of whom were Irish, 3 German and 7 American born.

Temporary relief has been granted to 171 transient persons, who were not registered on the books as sustained by weekly allowance. 68 of whom were Irish, 23 English, 23 German, 8 Swedes and 41 American born.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE FRITTS,
MILVIN M. KELSO,
WM. E. M'NAIR,
Directors.

Attest, THOS. MOORHEAD, Jr., Clerk.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Erie county for the year A. D. 1852, as per Auditor's settlement of January 6th, A. D. 1853.

Jan. 1852. To cash in Treasury per Auditor's report, $529 64

Feb. 3.	To cash received from S. Flckinger, as follows: From a Pauper,	10 00
	For Seed Barley sold,	7 50
	For Hops sold,	9 00
	For keeping Cattle,	27 00
		53 50
do 14.	To cash from S. Flckinger, keeping droves of cattle,	15 00
do 24.	To cash from Clinton George, on Mrs. Thomas' account,	16 00
March 16.	To cash from S. Hutchins & Co., for two pair (Flat Cattle,	200 00
do 27.	To cash from John C. Dunn, for barley sold him,	3 00
April 6.	To cash from Samuel Flckinger, keeping droves of cattle,	35 47
do 6.	To cash received from paupers,	3 25
do 22.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, received from a pauper,	5 00
July 14.	To cash from County Commissioners, on requisition for 1852,	500 00
Aug. 3.	To cash from S. M. Brown, for barley,	4 50
Sept. 9.	To cash from County Commissioners, on requisition for 1852,	500 00
Oct. 18.	do do do do	500 00
do 18.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, for 291½ bushels wheat sold to J. Towner at 75 cents per bushel, as of date of 23d June last,	221 00
do 18.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, money collected on a debt due Crowley, a pauper,	21 25
do 18.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, money collected from steamboat Alabama on account of a woman landed by said boat sick of the Cholera,	6 00
do 18.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, money found with a pauper taken to Poor House from F. Butlinger's tavern,	16 00
Nov. 9.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, for 18 sheep sold at $1 46 per head,	19 21
	1 " " 12½ "	12 15
	13 " " to R. Kendall,	15 95
		34 53
do 9.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, for a hog,	9 00
do 23.	To cash from County Commissioners, in full of requisition for $20.00 for the year 1852,	500 00
1853. Jan. 4.	To cash from T. Evans, late Treasurer, in full,	69 60
do 4.	To cash from Wm. E. M'Nair, for sheep skins sold,	29 53
do 4.	To cash from Geo. Fritts, for 2 pigs,	2 00
	Total,	$3374 66

EXPENDITURES.

1853. Jan. 6.	By County Warrants redeemed,	$3303 82
do 6.	By cash in the hands of the Treasurer at this date,	70 23
	Total,	$3374 05

We the undersigned Auditors of Erie county, having met together at the office of the County Commissioners of said county, and after having carefully examined the accounts of the above Treasurer of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Erie county, for the year 1852, do report them correct as above stated, and that we find a balance in the hands of said Treasurer of seventy dollars and seventy-three cents. Given under our hands and seals this 6th day of Jan., A. D. 1853.

PLAVEL BUTTS, [L. S.]
SAMUEL REEDER, [L. S.]
OREN REED, [L. S.]

PERKINS AGAINST THE WORLD!
Candies—Fresh, Palatable and Cheap.

THE subscriber is still engaged in the manufacture of Candy, for wholesale and retail at his establishment on State-st., immediately opposite Wright's Block. His facilities for the prosecution of the business are not surpassed in any of the Lake Cities, while he is determined that on the score of quality and prices he shall rank with the *first* and *best*. Indeed he will not be beat. *He knows* his Candy's so good and as cheap as any manufactured east or west. If you don't believe it, call and examine for yourselves. You will not be disappointed. Don't be bashful, but step in, and John will welcome you with his blandest smiles, and respond to you every wish. He will furnish his common Candies at the rate of Eleven Dollars per hundred pounds by wholesale, this is as low as they can possibly be afforded.

A fine and large variety of Fancy Articles are constantly kept on hand. Special attention is given to this department of the business.

The business is conducted strictly upon the cash principle, without reference to character, circumstance or condition. The system is the best in the long run for all parties, and the sooner it is adopted and carried out the better for the interests of the community. Erie, Feb 19 1853 41 JOHN G. PERKINS.

PRINTS—At Fennel & Co's from four cents per yard upwards. Erie Dec. 4 1852. 29

THE DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
Park Row, a few doors West of the RED HOUSE.

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who see at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable permanent Gallery in the U. States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equalled in this part of the country, and offers to exhibit any thing which can be produced in other rooms in Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvement" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN.

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

POISONING.

THOUSANDS of parents who use Vermifuge composed of Castor oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as salivation, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Hohensack's Medicines, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, Hohensack's Liver Pills.

☞ "*Be not deceived*," but ask for Hohensack's Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOHENSACK, as none else are genuine.

Aug 21 1852. 1y15

LIGHTNING RODS.

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale. 1641
March 13, 1852.

PIANO FORTE EMPORIUM.

361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. The most extensive and varied assortment of Rosewood Piano Fortes, plain and ornamental, elegant patterns, elaborately carved, and highly finished with Pearl Keys, all of our own manufacture, and warranted in every particular, can be found at our Warerooms, 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sept. 25—1y20. BENNETT & CO.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a large and better assortment of Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. He has on hand Stoves of all prices and qualities constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stovepipe and elbow, and an assortment of

JAPAN WARE.

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if equaled, in this city.—Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

PITTSBURG LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY!!!
Capital $100,000.

MUTUAL AND JOINT STOCK RATES COMBINED.

Office under Mansion Hall, 5th St., Pitts., Pa.

IT insures on the Joint Stock and Mutual principles, thus having two distinct departments, combines the privileges of two separate companies, for the express only of conducting a single institution, and controlled by one board of Directors, thus securing harmony, frugality and safety.

OFFICERS.

James S. Hoon, President. J. C. Leech, Treas.
S. M'Clurkan, Vice Pres't. C. A. Colton, Secty.

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Hoon, Joseph S. Leech,
John Scott, Charles A. Colton,
S. M'Clurkan, Wm. Phillips.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Late Secretary of War.
Hon. Walter Forward, Late Secretary of Treasury.
John Snyder, Esq., Cashier of Pittsburg Bank.
Malcolm Leech, Esq., Wholesale Grocer.

MEDICAL BOARD, CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

J. Gazzam, M. D., J. Brooks, M. D., W. A. Wilson, M. D., E. G. Elrington, M. D. L. BRAINARD, General Agent.

The undersigned agent of the company at this place and vicinity, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance, also to furnish books and circulars explaining the principles of the company to any who may wish. A. B. CHAPIN, Agent.

Erie, Oct. 20 1852—25 No. 2 Williams' Block.

FANNERS Oil for sale at the lowest market price, by the gl or barrel warranted pure sub oil, also a nice article of solar lamp oil and burning fluid for sale at the city drug store, state st. Erie, Dec. 4 1852. 30 P. HALL.

War with Spain!

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to him during his short career in the mercantile business, takes this method of informing them that he still continues to sell goods at his unusually low prices, for Cash only, believing that small profits and quick sale is the great secret of doing business. Among his present stock may be found Broad cloths, Cassimeres, satinetts, vestings, brocha all wool, cashmere, palm leaf, silk and strandilla long and square shawls, parametta, merinoes, delaines, ginghams, undersleeves, embroidered collars, muslin edgings, insertings, silk and linen bdkfs, plain and embroidered, gloves and hosiery, wool reticule, lace, gimps and a general assortment of dress trimmings, merrimac and other prints, brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings, all of which will be sold cheaper than any other house in the city dare offer the same quality of goods.

New York Cash Store, 4 doors east of Erie Bank.
Erie Dec. 11—32 JOHN SWEENEY.

AN extensive assortment of flavoring extracts the best in market, extracts for the handkerchief of every kind, Colognes, hair oils, pomades, amandine in certain cure for chapped hands, lipsalve, shaving soaps and creams of first quality, bay rum, hair dye, hair restorative, depilatory powder, in short we constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of every kind of Perfumery, fancy articles and Yankee notions of almost every description.

Persons wishing to buy are respectfully invited to call as they may depend upon getting what they want at the lowest price, at the city drug store state-st. Erie Dec. 1 52 P. HALL.

WINDOW GLASS.—The largest assortment ever brought into this city can be found at CARTER & BROTHER, No 6 Reed House.
Oct. 23 21

POCKET and Table Cutlery, also, Ivory and Ettons plated table tea spoons, a good assortment this day received at No. 3 Reed House. RUFUS REED
Erie, Jan. 29—28

CROCKERY.—The largest stock, the best ware, and the lowest prices in this city is at ARBUCKLE & KEPLER'S
Erie, Dec. 18, 1-52.

9849 YDS. M. Delaine, Cashmeres, Persian Cloths, etc. Those we guarantee to sell for less money than they were jobbed for two weeks ago 28 TIBBALS & HAYES

CASHMERE, Bombazine, Brocade and Alapacas, very cheap at Sept 23. SWEENEY'S.

The Cars are just in

BRINGING us a full supply of fresh groceries, consisting of sugars, syrups, molasses, teas, coffee, No. 1 mess mackerel in barrels, half barrels, eighths and kits; also, pickled herring, white fish by the barrel and half barrel, codfish in quantity to suit purchasers, sperm, elephant, lard and linseed oil, white lead, red lead, litharge, vermilion red, chrome yellow, chrome green, umbre, asphaltum, lampblack, &c., &c.

By this arrival we are in receipt of fresh raisins in boxes and half boxes, figs, French plumbs, prunes, almonds, filberts, greenoble and Brazil nuts, pickled Sardines, &c.; also, a large quantity of Wooden and Willow ware, cedar and painted wash tubs, patent pails willow wagons, market baskets, sugar boxes, &c.; also, wax, sperm, pearl, star, sterine and Cincinnati tallow candles. Constantly on hand by the barrel; flour, fish, salt and Claypool whiskey and a general assortment of liquors

SIEGEL & KELSEY,
Jan. 1 '53—31. No. 4 Wrights Block Erie, Pa.
Waterford Dispatch please copy.

Locks and Latches.

A LARGE assortment just received direct from the manufactory for sale usually low.
E. & R. Dec. 4—30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

100 BBLS Coffee, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Refined Sugars, at Nov. 6-26 STERRETT & GRAY

EARLY SPRING TRADE.

CLARK & METCALF are receiving new goods, and take their old position of offering the best bargains in Erie, no store excepted. In demonstration of this fact they offer Delains, new and beautiful styles, at one shilling per yard If the same qualities can be bought in town at less than two shillings they offer to make some present to the buyers Customers please call and see whether there is any humbug or gasconade about this, or anything else that may be offered you from our pre-emt stock.
Erie, March 5 1852—23 No. 1 Reed House.

Cheering to the Ladies, and Interesting to All!

WILCOX & NORTON, No. 2, Wright's Block, State-street, Erie, Pa., have just received a supply of very fine articles in the line of

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.

Among them are white satin slips, white Kid do., bronzed embroidered do., fancy silk gaiters and various other articles of similar character, as also the substantial articles needed by all for every day use.

For tients wear of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters &c. their variety is so great it would be superfluous to specify. Suffice it to say their stock is more extensive and complete than ever before, and what is best of all for their customers, prices well suited to their desires. They will endeavor to manifest a more worthy appreciation of the public mind for abstaining from the use of those stale common place expressions resorted to by some, falsely representing their Goods cheaper than others, and permit them to double undersell in their own dirty puddle, while W. & N. will endeavor by their practice to give unmistakable assurances that their facilities for procuring the best of work at the lowest possible prices cannot be surpassed, and probably is far from being equalled by even the most pompous pretenders. Delay not to secure the advantages arising from an early selection. Dec 25 1852—29

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!
NEWLY DISCOVARED CARBON OIL.

ONE of the greatest discoveries of the age, which we do not hesitate to announce as the CHEAPEST means of artificial light ever yet presented, producing a GOOD LIGHT

For less than one quarter of a Cent per Hour,

and gives the *SOFTEST, PUREST, and most BRILLIANT LIGHT* ever yet produced by lamp and at *ONE FOURTH* the cost of fluid.

NOR CAN IT BE EXPLODED,

while one trimming of the wick is sufficient for a month, and as the wick will last a year, nor does the consumption of the light decrease as long as there is sufficient oil in the lamp to keep the wick moist—it will burn longer than Lard oil, and will not congeal in the coldest weather, and the price is only eighty seven and a half cents per gallon—to be used in Fluid Lamps.

Erie, Jan 8 1853 J. H. BURTON & CO.

Sugar Cured Hams.

A LARGE lot of very nice Sugar Cured Hams on hand and for sale by Jan. 23-27 CLARK & McCARTER.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD, MANUFACTURER, No. 42 Chatham St., New York.

OFFERS for sale the following articles, warranted of superior quality—Macouboy, Scotch, Coarse French, Rappee, and other Snuffs. Also, Fine Cut Tobacco in the foil and papers A more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.
Jan. 14 1853. 3m36

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NOW opening, an extensive assortment of Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Banjos, Tambourines, Flutes, Fifes, &c., &c., very cheap and quality taken. Strings for Guitars, Violins and Violincellos, of the very best kinds, all very cheap at
Erie Sept 6-37. T. M. AUSTIN'S, Opposite Brown's, State st.

R. L. HARRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

139 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.

MR. H. having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

CUSTOM BUSINESS.

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire to have their garments made up in GOOD TASTE from the first quality of.

MATERIALS.

MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will always be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentlemen wishing a genteel fit and a fashionable garment made up in his best style.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

YOUTHS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

June 19 1852. 1y5.

DURKEE'S Baking Powder by the gross or doz. for sale by J. G. & W. I. MILLS,
June No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION
Clear the track for SMITH, No. 3, Cheapside!!

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

Beautiful Silk Hats foe $1.50

Buffalo Robes for $4 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.
Erie November 8, 1851. 26

DENTISTRY.

DR. S. C. BROWNELL, thankful for the liberal patronage extended to him by the citizens of Erie and vicinity, would say that he is permanently located in his old stand on State St., where he may be found at all times ready to execute Dental work in the best possible manner. He will also keep on hand an assortment of Dental stock for the accommodation of Dentists from the country. Dentists are invited to call. June 5.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY, HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir—At the age of 18 my wife (who is no 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect: her legs became horribly swollen, and the state of her life was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment: and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced last week's ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scars or scar, and sleep is sound and undisturbed. I could not suffer more for the sufferings of my wife during the 43 years, and contrast them with her pleasant enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF THIRTY YEARS STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir—I suffered for a period of 36 years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works: accompanied by erysipelatous symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WM. ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be testified by Mr. W. P. Bignand, Chemist 13 Market-st. Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract from a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Peckhurst, Kent, dated December 13th 1850.

To Professor Holloway, Dear Sir—My wife has suffered from bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical advice, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your Ointment and medicine, I determined to try it on her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Chigo-foot	Fistulas	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Sore-throats
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular	Skin-diseases
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Sallings	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes	Cancers	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Coco-bay	Contracted and Rigid Joints	Piles	Tumors
Ulcers	Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Wounds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 25cts., 62cts., and $1 37cts., each. Wholesale by the principal drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. Edwards, Barnes, New York.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 1y21

WHISKEY by the bbl, at 18½ per gall, and a good article at Jun 5-3. J. G. & W. I. Mills, No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

DUNLAP'S BOOK OF FORMS!
New Edition.

E. C. & J. Biddle, No 6 South Fifth-st., Philadelphia, have just published a *Book of Forms*, containing

MORE THAN TWELVE HUNDRED FORMS,

For practice in the Courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States, and for Conveyancing; also for the use of Public Officers and Men of Business generally.

Adapted to the recent acts of assembly of Pennsylvania, with explanatory remarks and numerous precedents and references to standard authorities. To which are appended a Glossary of Law terms and a copious Index. By James D. Dunlap, Counsellor at Law, &c. Second Edition. Price—Four Dollars

The publishers have already received from nearly all of the President Judges of our States, and from other gentlemen eminent in the legal profession, their opinions of the work, which are of a highly complimentary nature. The following are selected from a large number of an equally favorable character—

Wilmington, April 6 1852.

Gentlemen: The collections of court forms for conveyancing, &c., which have been in use previous to the publication of Dunlap's work in 1845, needed revision to make them convenient, and to adapt them to changes which legislation had rendered necessary in the practice in the courts in Pennsylvania.

Your edition of that work, therefore received, as it merited, the approbation of the legal profession, and supplied a want which was felt by business men generally throughout the State.

After the experience you possess in this department, you have received from eminent judges, in respect to the usefulness and excellence of that work, commendation of it from me would be superfluous.

I may be permitted, however, to remark that I approve of the general character and arrangement of the work, and, having examined a portion of the new edition which you are publishing, I may add that the author has greatly enlarged and improved his first edition, and that, when published, like book will be the most convenient and useful one of the kind extant.

Very truly yours, &c.,
R. G. WHITE.

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle,

Pittsburgh, April 14 1852.

Gentlemen: "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms" is a work of decided merit. I am glad to find that it is to be reproduced, with many valuable additions. It should be in the hands not only of lawyers and magistrates, but of the business community generally. There is scarcely a position in life in which a man will not occasionally find himself in need of the assistance of such a work.

I hope the author may be abundantly remunerated for the earning and industry bestowed upon it.

With great respect, yours, &c.,
WALTER FORWARD.

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle.

Greensburgh, April 9, 1852.

Gentlemen: You have favored me with the printed sheets, from page 9 to 136 inclusive, of the second edition of Mr. Dunlap's Book of Forms. I am pleased to learn that a second edition of his work is about being issued. It has been, and now is, one of the best works of the kind in the hands of the profession, and is evidently much improved by the author's revision and additions.

I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mr. Dunlap. He is a gentlemen whose respectable professional attainments and methodical habit of mind fit him well to be the author of such a work. I shall not hesitate to recommend it to the gentlemen of the Bar in the 10th district. Very respectfully, &c.,
J. M. BURRELL.

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle.

Huntingdon, April 25 1852.

Gentlemen: Important changes in our statutes, since the publication of "Dunlap's Conveyancing and Forms," prompted to call for some enlargement of that excellent and highly useful work—The edition which you are about to publish, embodying as it does a very large amount of new and varied matter, and being so well adapted to general and present wants, cannot fail to be greeted with a cordial welcome by the profession.

A familiar acquaintance with the work, and a careful examination of the sheets of the forthcoming edition, enable me to recommend it, with great confidence, as a book which should be in the hands of every scrivener, and have an early place in the library of every gentleman engaged in the practice of the law.

Very respectfully, yours &c.,
GEORGE TAYLOR.

Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle.
Oct. 30 1852. 1t25

A LARGE supply of fresh Drugs and Chemicals warranted pure, offered for sale at the lowest prices by P. HALL, City Drug Store State-st., Erie Pa. Dec. 4 1852—30

IRON AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Monday Nov. 22d 1852, Trains leave Erie going East daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

No. 1, Day Express and Mail at	12 30	P. M.
" 2, Freight	" 3 00	" "
" 3, Night Express	" 1 27	A. M.

Trains leave by Eastern Railroad time, which is about thirty (30) minutes faster than Erie Time.
Erie Nov. 22 1852—29. J. F. TRACY, Sup't

PURE and extra white lead, dry and ground in oil by the pound keg or ton, Linseed oil from Ohio warranted pure, boiled and unboiled, by the barrel or gallon, spirits Turpentine in abundance, varnishes of every kind, chrome green and yellow, American, Chinese, vermilion and venition red, yellow ochre, French yellow, Paris green, lamp black of every quality, Prussian and ultra-marine blue, whiting, red lead, litharge, Turkey umber and every other kind of paints and materials in the trade which are offered as low as can be bought in this latitude.
Erie Dec. 4 1852—30 P. HALL.

50 Boxes superfor Cavendish Tobacco of all grades, also pure natural leaf Tobacco for sale by
Erie Nov. 6 1852—26. STERRETT & GRAY, Cheapside.

CHAIN, Wall and Cistern Pumps, all sizes and prices at MURPHEY'S, on Park Row.
Erie, May 15th, 1852.

Wrapping Paper.

A FIRST RATE article of Wrapping Paper, just received and for sale at No. 9, Brown's Hotel,
Erie, Dec. 18, 1852—32 DURLIN & SLOAN.

MULEY SAWS, Mill, Cut and Circular Saws at a small advance. Nov. 6-26 VINCENT, HIMROD & CO.

PIPE, Bar, Sheet and Pig Lead, also Zinc at Oct. 9 1852 42 RUFUS REED'S.

BOLACHED SOAP—A large amount on hand, which will be sold at low rates at July 27 1852—40 J. D. COOK'S.

BOOT Wood, Amples and colored Brocades, just received at AUSTIN'S.
Erie August 7 1852 12 Opposite Brown's Hotel.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
(of Philadelphia,)

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmond A. Souder
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
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Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John eller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvaine,	

Richards, Newbold, Sec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent,

Erie, Feb. 10, 1852.

The Erie County Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company divided their risks into two classes, viz.,—First Class or *Farmers Company*, in which farm property and detached buildings may be insured. No risk taken in this class to exceed $2,000.

Second Class or Commercial Department, in which various kinds of buildings, merchandize &c., in Villages and Cities, may be insured. No risk taken in this Class to exceed $2,500. The funds in one Class will not be taken to pay losses in another.

NO RISK TAKEN TO EXCEED $2,500.

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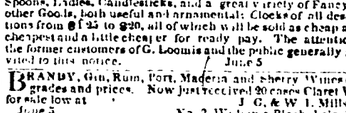
JONAS GUNNISON, Sec'y.

Office first door west of Williams & Wrights Brokers' Office, (up stairs)

Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M., and from half past 1 to 4, P. M.
May 21, 1852. 3

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES.



THE Undersigned having secured the exclusive Agency for the sale of the above named Burial Cases, for Erie County, and deeming the article one which depends solely upon its own merits would respectfully solicit an inspection of the same at his

Ready-Made Coffin Ware-Room,

East side of State between 7 and 8 sts., over the Sharon Iron Company's Store where satisfactory references and testimonials as to their practical utility can be given, which together with a personal inspection cannot but recommend them to the favorable consideration of all those who in the dispensation of Divine Providence have occasion for the use of a Coffin. The undersigned would here state that these cases, for neatness of form, and correspond in shape, to the outlines of a human body, are highly ornamental, and regarded as less repulsive more beautiful and unique in appearance, than any other article used as receptacles for the dead; they are made of the most imperishable materials, are enameled inside and out, so as not to rust or corrode and when cemented together are perfectly air-tight, preventing the exhalation of offensive gases, so that when desired, the remains can be kept for weeks before burial, awaiting the arrival of absent friends; they are light and portable, at the same time being more or less curvilinear, they possess more than sufficient strength to resist all the pressure of gasses from the body, which they are subject to while in use; and bodies may be disinterred even after a lapse of many years, and removed to any part of the country, without the slightest disagreeable odor arising from them.

In the use of these Burial Cases, the gratifying reflection is afforded to surviving friends and relatives, that